

Teaching American History in South Carolina

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PREFACE

The 2004 Treasure Trove includes primary sources collected for Teaching American History participants. Treasure Trove documents vividly depict large themes in American history that are played out in local South Carolina contexts. Grouped chronologically as well as by theme, the documents provide deeper insights into American history from post-Reconstruction to the present.

With primary sources, students interpret historical events through the words and images left by real people inhabiting a living past. Further, local primary sources personalize broad topics such as Jim Crow segregation, providing powerful experiences in constructing historical understanding. Working with primary sources develops critical analysis and creative thinking. Of course, primary documents can also be used to teach English and language arts, math and science.

Major repositories of South Carolina primary sources include the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, the South Caroliniana Library, the South Carolina Historical Society, the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture, and the Special Collections of Clemson University, located in the Strom Thurmond Institute. In addition to these larger repositories, many counties and towns have local historical societies or library collections containing primary source material. Treasure Trove documents come from the State Archives and South Caroliniana. The State Archives preserves South Carolina public documents, including state and local government records — land plats and deeds, registered wills, federal census returns, and service/ pension records of South Carolina soldiers can be found at the State Archives. The Archives does not generally hold collections of newspapers or personal documents such as letters and diaries kept by individual citizens. Such items may be found at South Caroliniana.

While the Treasure Trove consists mostly of printed materials, these are not the only forms that primary sources take. Museum artifacts, such as those found at the State Museum or the Charleston Museum, are primary sources. Physical places, such as historic buildings and battlefields (e.g. Drayton Hall, The Big Apple, Cowpens National Battlefield), provide sources of primary historical evidence. Art can be interpreted as primary documentation of the past. Such sources can be "read" in much the same way as words. Most exciting, cultural institutions stand ready to share their resources and their passion for history with teachers and students. The thrill of discovery awaits! Enjoy.

CREDITS

Primary sources were collected, cited, and annotated by **John Christiansen** and **Katie Johnson**, Graduate Research Assistants for Teaching American History in South Carolina.

The documents herein are provided courtesy of the **South Carolina Department of Archives and History** and **South Caroliniana Library**.

CD designed by **Tim Belshaw**, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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Teaching American History in South Carolina is administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives & History, 8301 Parklane Road, Columbia SC 29223

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To learn more about Teaching American History in South Carolina, and to see teacher-created lessons and other exciting resources go to **www.teachingUShistory.org**

2004 TREASURE TROVE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

JIM CROW

- 1. Tillman, Benjamin. Inaugural address of B.R. Tillman, Governor of South Carolina, Delivered at Columbia, S.C., December 4, 1890. Columbia, S.C.; James H. Woodrow, 1890. Books Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - Following Reconstruction and Wade Hampton's Redemption, Ben Tillman was elected Governor. Though a Democrat, Tillman espoused Populist reform ideas, which resonated with poor and middle class white South Carolinians. In his inaugural address, Tillman made known his views on the "important questions agitating the public mind." In particular, Tillman discussed the "triumph of democracy and white supremacy."
- 2. "The Black Flag Once More." Charleston News and Courier. 7 Feb. 1895. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - Responding to South Carolina's 1895 Republican convention, "The Black Flag Once More" addresses race relations, claiming that white men must remain united to retain power. The author feared that any cooperation between races within party politics would be detrimental to white dominance.
- 3. "The Race Question." *Charleston News and Courier.* 7 Feb. 1895. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - South Carolina's 1895 Constitutional convention disenfranchised South Carolina's African American majority. Writing against the coming tide of Jim Crow legislation, this letter to the editor argued for African American representation in state government based on the framework of "no taxation without representation."
- 4. "The Negro in South Carolina." Charleston News and Courier. 14 Feb. 1895. Newspapers on microfilm, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - This letter, written by the author of "The Race Question," is a rebuttal to the editor's response to the "The Race Question." In "The Negro in South Carolina" the author tried to clarify some of his statements, which were apparently misinterpreted by the editor of the paper.

2 INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM MATURES

- 5. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Charleston, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1884, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 6. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Charleston, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1888, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Charleston, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1942, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 8. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1884, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

2 INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM MATURES continued

- 9. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1888, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 10. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1898, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 11. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greenville, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1884, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 12. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greenville, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1888, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
- 13. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Greenville, South Carolina, Sanborn Map Company, 1898, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company mapped cities across the nation in order to help underwriters determine insurance risks. Sanborn maps showed structure types as well as building materials and other features. While the maps were useful for insurance purposes in the past, today they reveal aspects of a city's history. Historians research Sanborn maps and city directories to connect people and places in the past. Comparing maps across various years shows how cities developed over time. Such research often indicates cultural change as historians explore the historical footprints left by the maps. The South Carolina maps included here illustrate urban development in diverse regions of the state: South Carolina's lowcountry, midlands, and upstate.
- 14. D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 Apr. 1867, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.

 In 1867 D.T. Crosby contracted with five freedmen to provide farm labor. This contract details the conditions of work and payment expected by both the employer and employees. Both the original document and a printed transcription are included.
- 15. Singleton Family Papers, Freedmen's Contract January 1867, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina.
 - A contract created by Cle Singleton includes a list of freedmen in his employment. The contract is connected to Kensington Mansion, and represents significant people in the site's history. The agreement details job descriptions, expectations and compensation.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

B. R. TILLMAN,

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

DELIVERED AT

COLUMBIA, S. C., DECEMBER 4, 1890.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

JAMES H. WOODROW, STATE PRINTER.

1890.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly: It is seldom in the history of politics that a man is so honored as I am. It is customary to perform the ceremony of inauguration in public, but only once before, that I am aware, has it been necessary in South Carolina to hold it in the open air in order to let the people see. To the large number of my fellow-citizens who have done me the honor to come as witnesses of this impressive ceremonial, I can only say, in simple words, I thank you. To the people I owe my election, after a most memorable canvass. To the people only I owe allegiance, and to the people I pledge loyal service. This is no mere holiday occasion. The citizens of this great commonwealth have, for the first time in its history, demanded and obtained for themselves the right to choose their Governor, and I, as the exponent and leader of the revolution which brought about the change, am here to take the solemn oath of office, and enter upon the discharge of its onerous duties. Before doing this, it is proper, and usage make its obligatory on me, to make known my views and opinions on the important questions agitating the public mind, and to show where and how reforms are needed and can be wrought.

With such an audience as this, sympathetic and enthusiastic, I might, if I were an orator, attempt to play upon your feelings, and win applause by flights of what some call eloquence; but which sensible people consider as "glittering generalities,"—the tinsel and brass buttons of a dress parade meaning nothing and worth nothing. The responsibilities of my position, the reliance of the people upon my leadership, the shortness of our Legislative session (one-fourth of which is already gone), alike demand the display of practical statesmanship and business methods. We are met to do the business of the people, -not to evolve beautiful theories, or discuss ideal government. We come as reformers, claiming that many things in the Government are wrong, and that there is room for retrenchment and reduction of taxes. Our task is to give the people better government, and more efficient government, as cheaply as is possible. We must, however, never lose sight of the fact that niggardliness is not always economy. The people will pay even more taxes than at present if they know those taxes are wisely expended, and for their benefit.

Before I proceed to discuss, in plain, straightforward fashion, the

4

legislation I shall ask you to consider, I desire to congratulate you upon the signal victory achieved by the people at the recent election. Democracy, the rule of the people, has won a victory unparalleled in its magnitude and importance, and those whose hearts were troubled as they watched the trend of national legislation in its unblushing usurpation of authority, its centralizing grasp upon the throats of the States, its abject surrender to the power of corporate money and class interests-all such must lift up joyful hearts of praise to the All-Ruler, and feel their faith in the stability of our republican institutions strengthened. In our own State, the triumph of Democracy and white supremacy over mongrelism and anarchy, of civilization over barbarism, has been most complete. And it is gratifying to note the fact, that this was attended by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us. Our colored fellow citizens absolutely refused to be led to the polls by their bosses. The opportunity of having their votes freely cast and honestly counted, which has been claimed is denied the negroes, caused scarcely a ripple of excitement among them. They quietly pursued their avocations, and left the conduct of the election to the whites. Many who voted, cast their ballots for the regular Democratic ticket, and the consequence is, that to-day there is less race prejudice and race feeling between the white men and black men of South Carolina than has existed at any time since 1868.

The dismal experiment of universal negro suffrage, inspired by hate and a cowardly desire for revenge; the rotten government built upon it and propped with bayonets; the race antagonism which blazed up and is still alive; the robbery under the form of taxation; the riot and debauchery in our legislative halls and in our capital; the prostitution and impotence of our courts of justice while rape, arson, and murder stalked abroad in open daylight; the paralysis of trade; the stagnation of agriculture; the demoralization of society; the ignorance, the apathy, the despair which followed and brooded over the land-all these things have we endured and survived. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the two peoples who occupy our territory were taught to hate each other. The carpet-bag vampires and baser native traitors who brought it about and have kept it alive for their own sinister purposes are nearly all gone There never was any just reason why the white men and black men of Carolina should not live together in peace and harmony. Our interests are the same, and our future, whether for weal or woe, cannot be divorced. The negro was a staunch friend and faithful servant during the war, when there was every opportunity to glut upon our wives and children any natred or desire for revenge. He had none.

5

There is not a single instance on record of any disloyalty to his master's family during that trying and bloody period. The recollection of this fact should make us charitable towards him for the excesses to which he was excited by the opportunity, example, and instigation of his white leaders during the dark days I have just depicted. His conduct in the recent political campaign shows that he has begun to think for himself and realizes at last that his best friends and safest advisers are the white men who own the land and give him employment. When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored voters are no longer imbued with the Republican idea, the vexed negro problem will be solved, and the nightmare of a return of negro domination will haunt us no more. Cannot I appeal to the magnanimity of the dominant race? Cannot I pledge in your behalf that we white men of South Carolina stand ready and willing to listen kindly to all reasonable complaints? to grant all just rights and safe privileges to these colored people? that they shall have equal protection under the law and a guarantee of fair treatment at our hands?

That the colored people have grievances, it is idle to deny. That the memory of the wrongs and insults heaped upon the whites by the blacks during their eight years' rule has provoked retaliation and often injustice, is true. It was natural and inevitable. But we owe it to ourselves as a Christian people; we owe it to the good name of our State which has been blackened thereby, and its prosperity retarded, that these things should be stopped. The whites have absolute control of the State Government, and we intend at any and all hazzards to retain it. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and most sacred duty of the citizen, is as yet beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny, without regard to color, that "all men are created equal;" it is not true now and was not true when Jefferson wrote it, but we cannot deny, and it is our duty as the governing power in South Carolina to insure, to every individual, black and white, the "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

With all the machinery of the law in our hands, with every department of the Government—Executive, Legislative, and Judicial—held by white men: with white juries, white Solicitors, white Sheriffs, it is simply infamous that resort should be had to lynch law, and that prisoners should be murdered because the people have grown weary of the law's delay and of its inefficient administration. Negroes have nearly always been the victims; and the confession is a blot on our civilization. Let us see to it that the finger of scorn no longer be pointed at our State because of this deplorable condition of affairs.



Charleston News and Courier, 7 February 1895

The Black Flag Once More

Yesterday in Columbia was held the first live Republican Convention that South Carolina has witnessed for nearly a score of years. In the division of the white people of this State the Republican lenders see their opportunity, and they have been quick to seize it. The address which they have sent out is plausible and adroit. It is calculated at once to arouse the negroes and to full the white man into a false sense of security. Its statement of the political problem is as ingenious as it is fallacious.

The Republican address represents the colored people as the patient recipients of all manner of wrongs at the hands of the white people; who are charged with breaking faith with them and depriving them of their civil rights, and with the intent to render them ever hereafter powerless to assert those rights, yet there is declared to be no attempt to overthrow white supremacy, no Republican or colored candidates are put forward, but the Republicans, nine hundred and ninety nine thousandths of whom are colored, are advised to vote for those white men whom they can best trust,

Now, we take it that the intelligent white people of this State have no desire to impose upon the negroes, nor do they wonder that the colored people should look at the coming Constitutional Convention from a racial standpoint and seek to accomplish what they think best for their race. But the white people must be

permitted likewise to look at it from a racial standpoint and be expected to do what they think best for the white race. Will it be best from that point of view that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention owe their election exclusively to white men, or that they shall owe it to white men aided by negroes? Can any white man hesitate as to the answer?

Are all or a majority of the white people of South Carolina ready to rally round the polls, cheek by jowl with our colored fellow citizens, on a footing of perfect equality, and choose the best men for the Convention, regardless of color or political prejudice? Certainly not! However desirable such a political millennium may be from a purely abstract point of view, it does not exist. This election must be either the white man on one side and the negro on the other, or some white men on one side and the negroes and some white men on theother. In the latter case what will be the result? In our humble opinion the white men who have negro allies will be beaten out of their booth. But supposing that the white mon and their negro-silies should win. What then? Would there over be peace in South Carolina with a party in power that depends on the negroes for its majority?

It is an ugly dilemma, but we had as well face it once for all. Let the Couvention be a white man's Convention out and out, elected and supported by the white people of the State. We can trust white men to do right by the inferior race, but we cannot trust the inferior race with nower over the white man.

Charleston News and Courier, 7 February 1895

THE BACE QUESTION.

A Desire for Better Feeling Among all the People of the South.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Please give space in your columns for a few thoughts upon the all-absorbing question of the negro of South Carolina in politics. There is but or e equable way to solve that vexed question, and that is by accepting the suggestion of the Colored Men's Council of January 31 in granting to the colored race representation in the different departments of the Government. No race of people will ever rest contented under the burden of taxation without

representation.

The Constitutional Convention may eliminate the colored race entirely from politics, but as long as they are taxpayers and subject to all the public duties of the nation they will never be contented. It is unreasonable to "Taxation without repreexpect them to be. sentation is tyrauny" and no people will submit to it contentedly. The colored race forms a very large part of the people of the State, and to talk of taking away his franchise is simply to perpetuate that spirit of unrest and discontentment, which is not a desirable condition, nor to the interest or welfare the State, when such a state of affairs could be amicably settled to the interest of both races by simply adopting a plan of giving the colored people representation, if it is elimply based on the amount of taxes they pay in the several countles of this State. We, as a race have no ambition to rule, we know that intelligence and wealth will rule.

Could not the white and colored people of the different counties mutually agree on some basis of representation for the colored people, and let peace and contentment reign among us instead of strife and confusion? "What eayeth thou?" Either do this or send them away.

R. E. Primus.



Charleston News and Courier, 14 February 1895

TRE NEGLO IN COUIR CAROLINA.

Hen for Black and White in this State to Work Together no Matter what Happens in Other States.

To the Editor of The News and Courler; Having read your editorial on my letter of 7th inst, I beg space in your columns to define my position clearly on that subject. The edi for thinks that our views on the race question "nre too restricted," The negroes in South Carolina politics, not the pegro of the United States, norwit any other country, is the sunject. The subject was not intended to be conpoint, but strictly from a local and non-parlisan point of view. As a son of South Caroline, and as one identified with that unfortunate, the colored, race, I speak not for the ne-groce of the nation. We desire to deal strictly with our own internal affairs. And the gres-tion above all other questions with the colored reople of South Carolina Is: "Paxation with-out representation." Is it right? Is it just?

Can our contemporary produce any instance in the history of the world where such a form of government was successful? We will not stop here to quote history, but in one case that stands out as prost relief to the falelty of such autocratic power, namely, the Act of Parliament in texing the celonies without giving them representation. What was the result every schoolboy knows. Although the people or race upon whom such outrages may be per-petrated may seem to be interior or in the minority, that does not justify the act, as it has proven the colored people of Bouth ina are taxpayers. They pay their taxes Carolina are taxpayers. They pay their taxes as all other citizens, and as such ask for repre-

sentation.

What the colored people of other States do it is with them. We are trying to clear the mist from before us and should we succeed in impressing our friends of their wrongs upon us as citizens and a change for the better should act in, then we might lend a helping hand to our brethren of other States, not until then. The people of South Carolina need not do said. wrong because others do wrong. The editor remarks that "the negroes have been identified with the Republican party for nearly a third of a century. They have no representation whether on the basis of numbers or of the amount of taxes they pay even in the different departments of the Government of tant party.

As I raid above, we are not discussing the subject on party lines, but strictly upon to-principle of right. Is it right for any party of near to take away the God-given rights of any other race of people who have shown no disposition whatever to abuse such rights? We will remind the editor, however, that the colored people who desired to affiliate with the Penceratic party of this State have been driven off under such restrictions that they do not believe to be manly, namely, the laws governing the primary as to colored Dem -

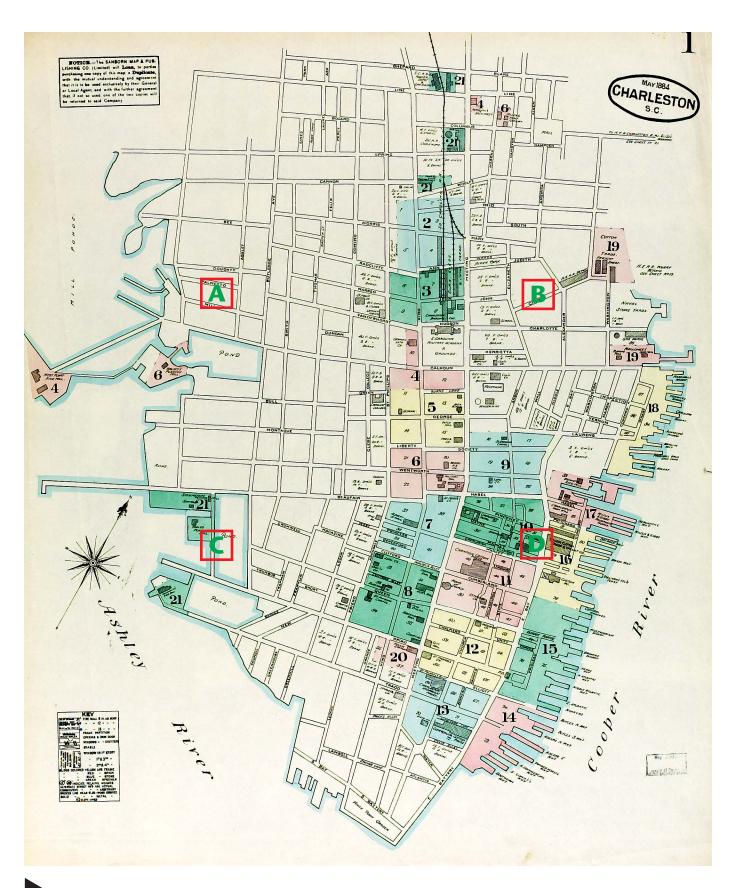
crate. The editor further remarks: "In this country it is not a question of how to divide representation equally with him, but his most easily and surely to exclude him from representation. We are not making the condictors, but stating them as weeen them "

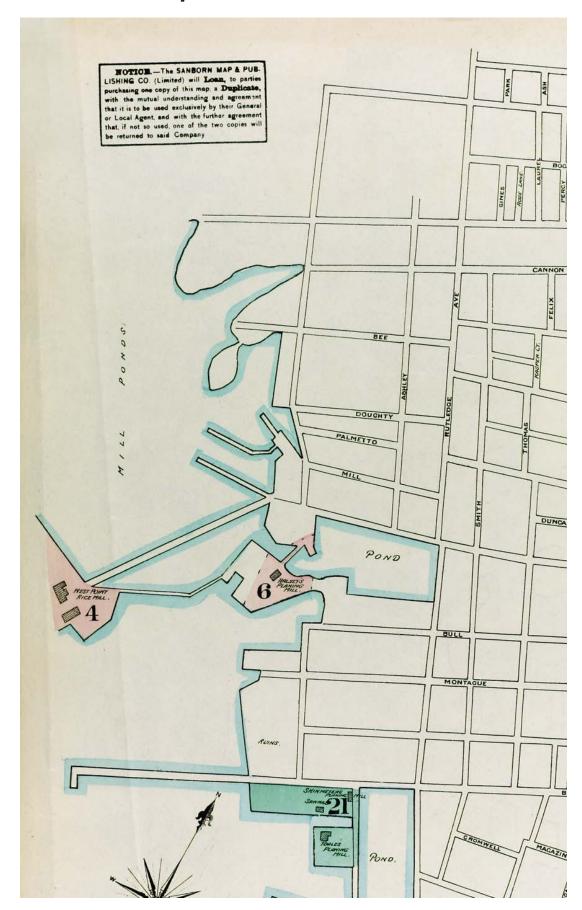
The above quotation, no doubt, is the solrit of the Fouth. I desire to ask here, to the South benefited by ench a spirit? It is a poor rule that wen't work two ways. If a people will ellow themselves to do wrong, there is no bounds set to their wrong doings, and no race or reaple exempt from such wrongs. This arisection is proven right here in our mids, today. Little did the white people of this State think that the obnoxious election laws of this State, enacted especially for the colored race, would be employed to defraud white man of their ilbertier. But has it not been done?

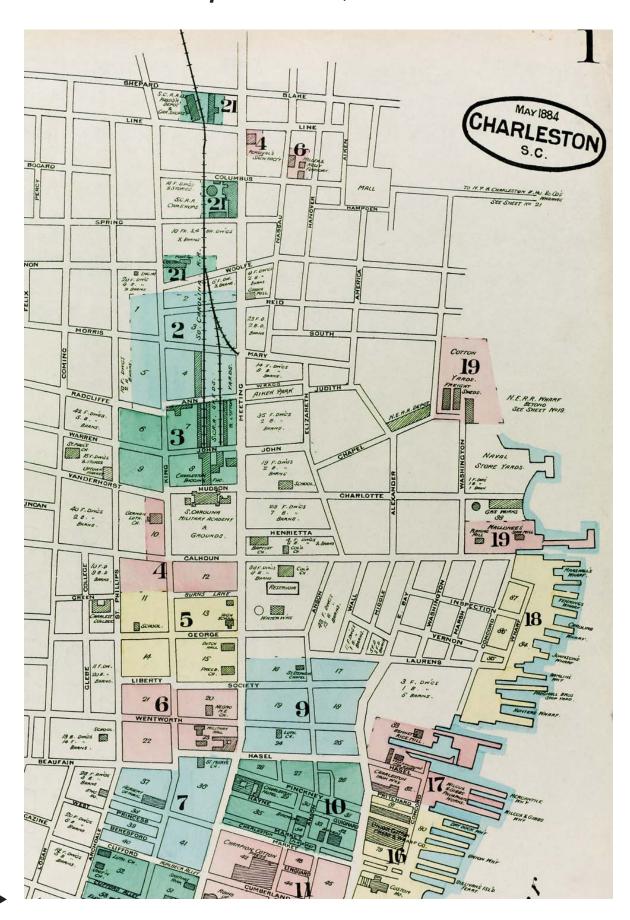
A broader and more liberal continent and honcet dealings toward all men is what we need in South Carolina and the while South. The colored man is here: he did not come of himselt; he was stolen and brought here and them as an or, by his strong arm the served them as an or, by his strong arm the natural refources of this Blate have been developed. He fell d the forcet and dammed the awamps, and struggled on through miny years of tucmoil and forrow until bis change came. charge came, he was not sont back to his native home, nor colonized as public wards of the nation as were the Indians, but endo wed with citizenship and called upon to do all the public duties of the Sinte. We therefore ap-peal to the justice loving white people of the like wrongs a little more than a hundred years

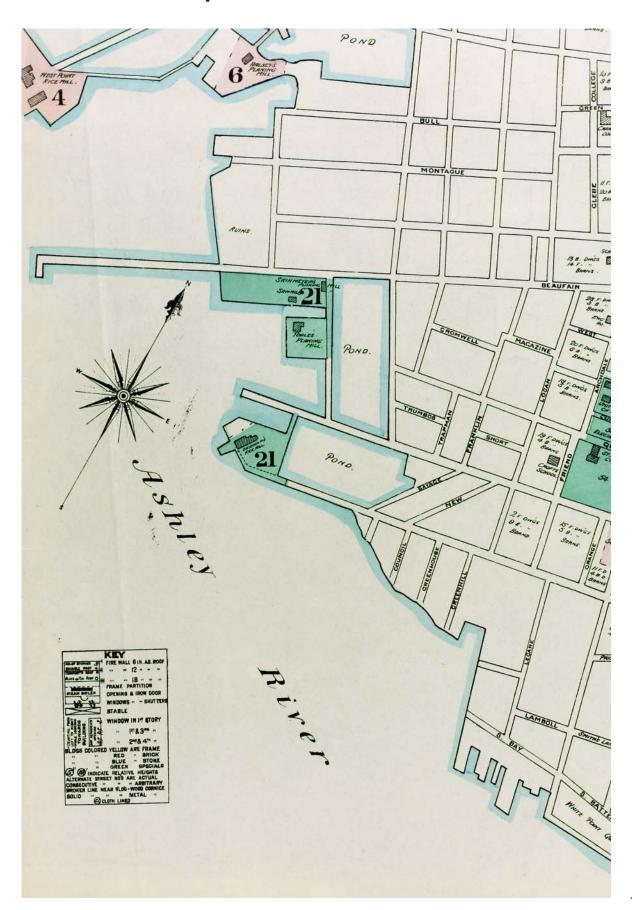
ago, to consider our modest request.
'be editor further remarks: "Whether the negrote will be content to accept these conditions of their stay in this country, or will go away to make a country and politics of their own, is not for us to say. We are of the opin-ton, however, that no other race on earth that made any pictensions to soif-respect, inde-pendence and manhood would stay,". If the editor of The News and Courier will consult bis bistorical faculties he will be reminded that the negro, about thirty years ago, was numed loose without a copper, not as much as a name, and as a natural result he is compelled to stay until he shall have accumulated means sufficient for his transportation to his native home of some other country where he can exist as a freeman, unless there is a change for better feelings toward him in this

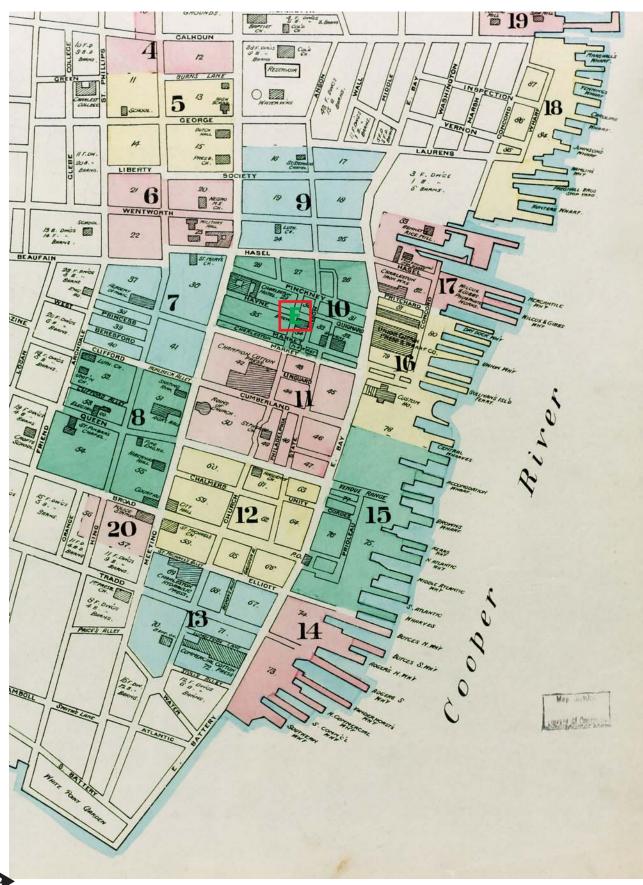
There is now in this country a great African movement. The people are organizing and I'nis Governsaving means for the journey. ment should either trest the colored rane as citizens or send them back home. It is the duty of the Government to send them. The chitor takes advantage of the sentence, "We as a race bave no, ambition to rule." I will simply modify the sentence by the words, not to rule over intelligence and wealth, which was really the intention of the sentence "not to rule," but as I falled to modify it the edfor seized this opportunity and not in a hitter.



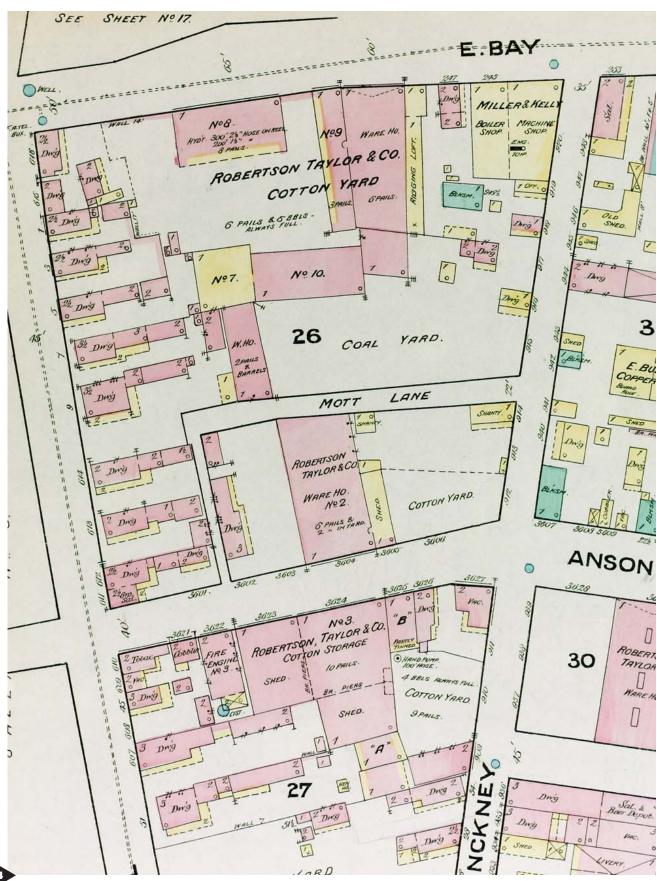


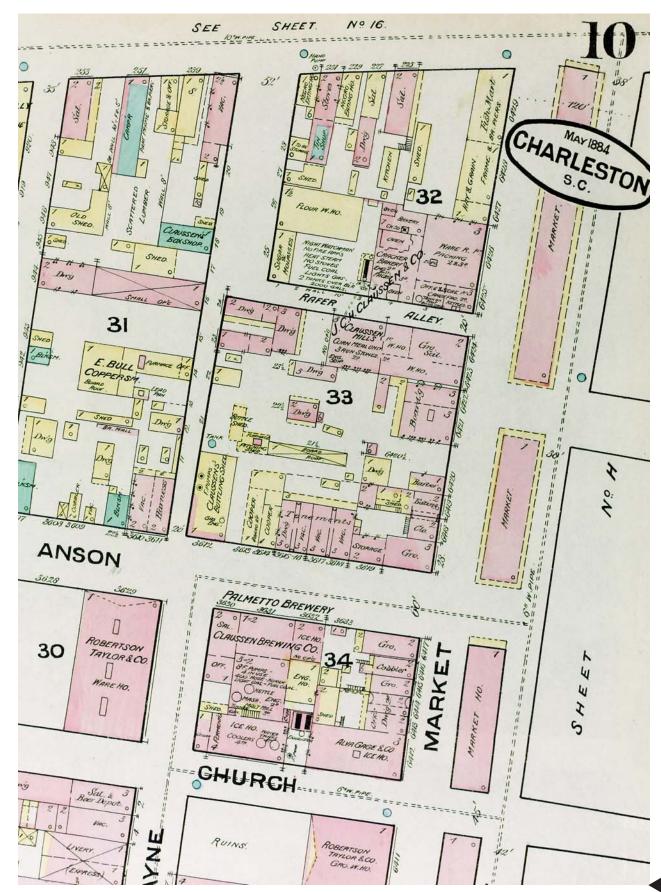


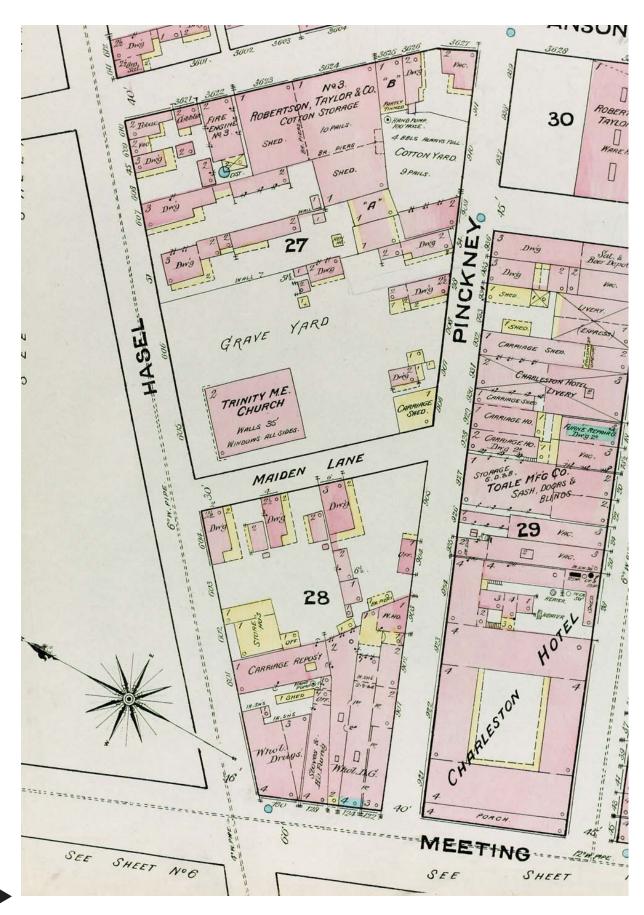


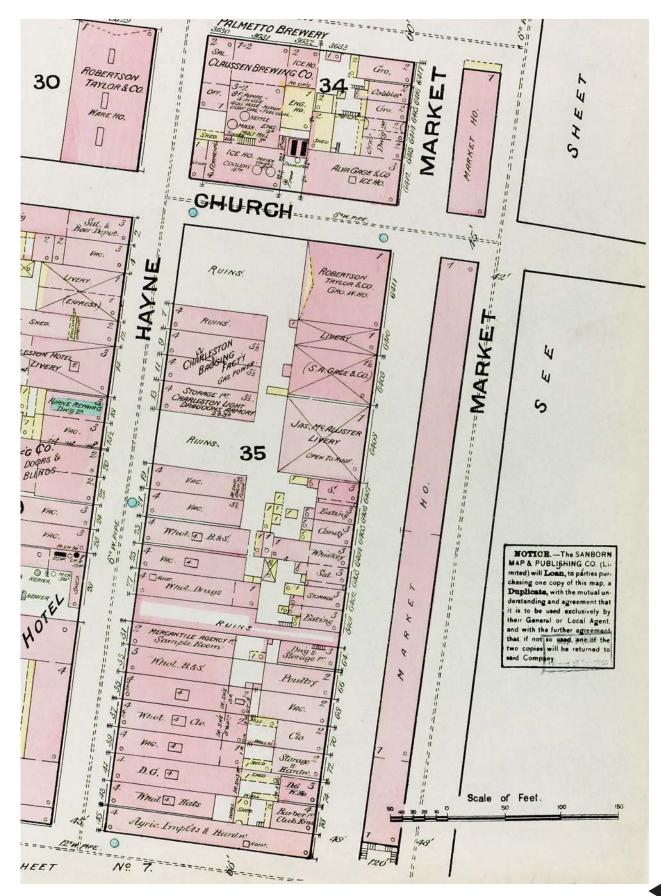


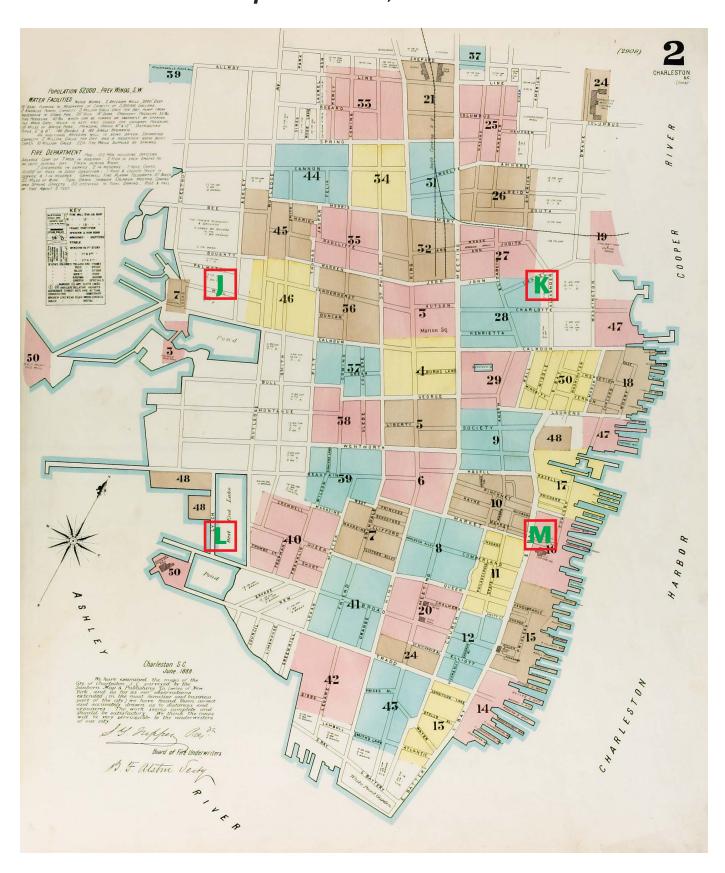


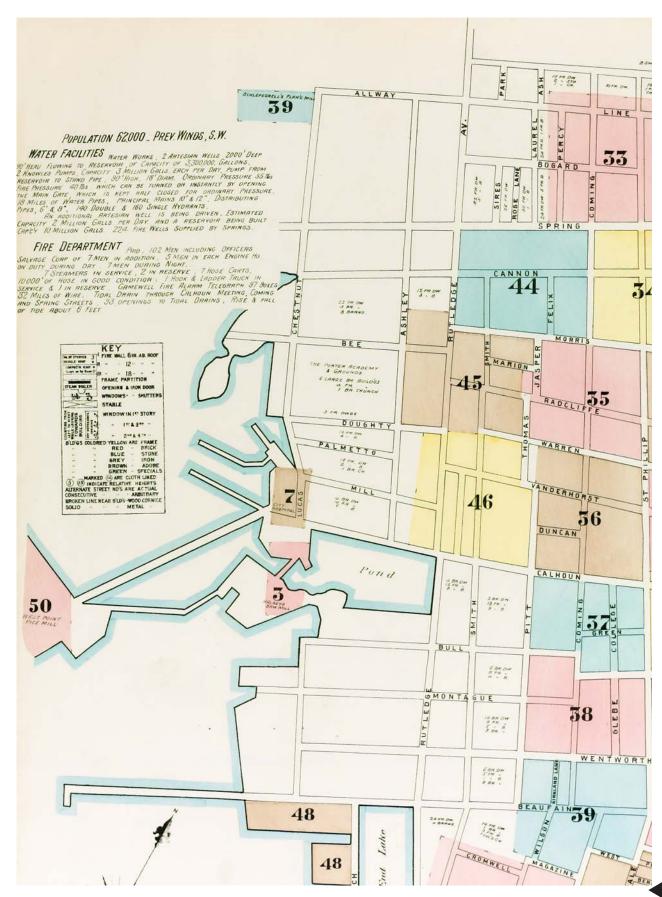


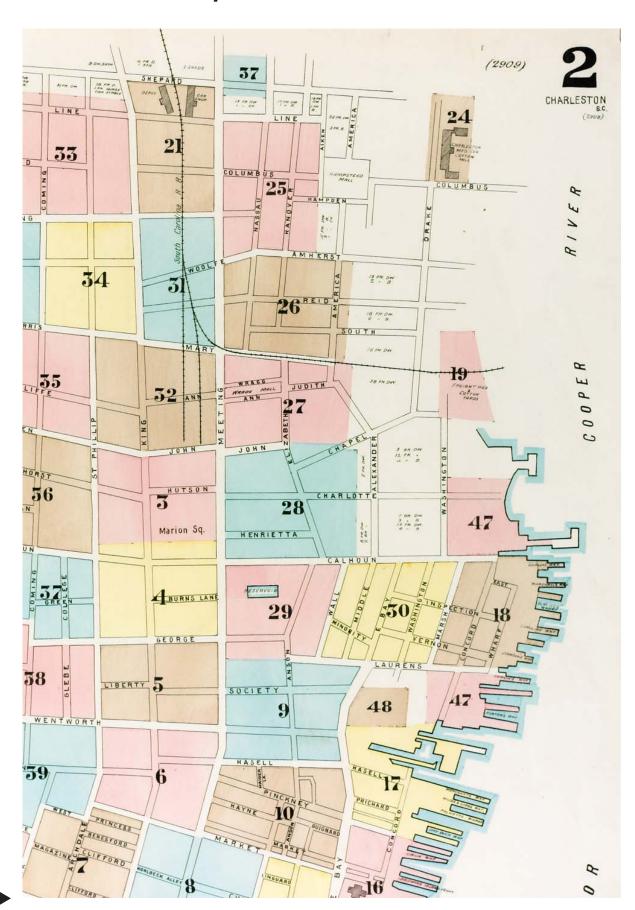


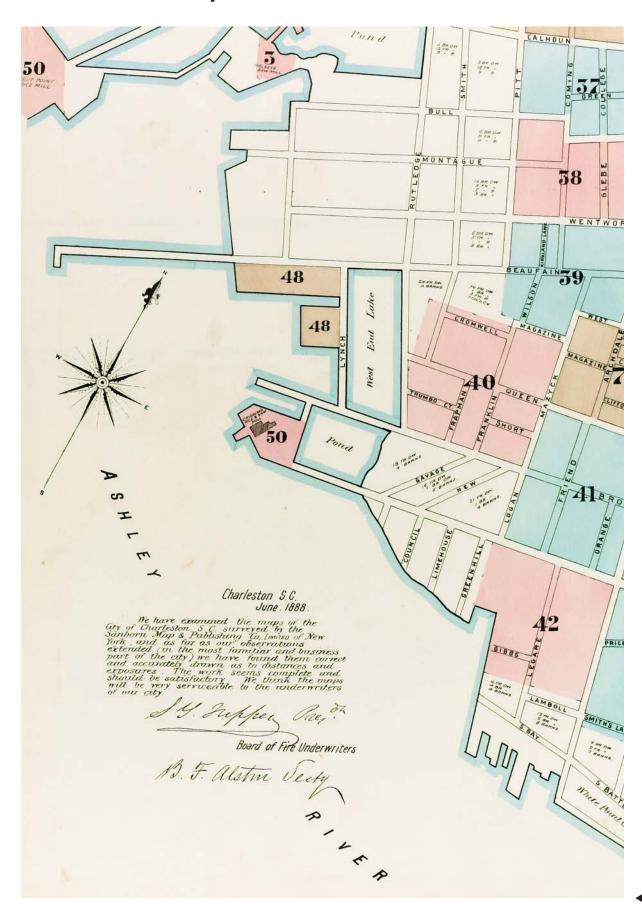


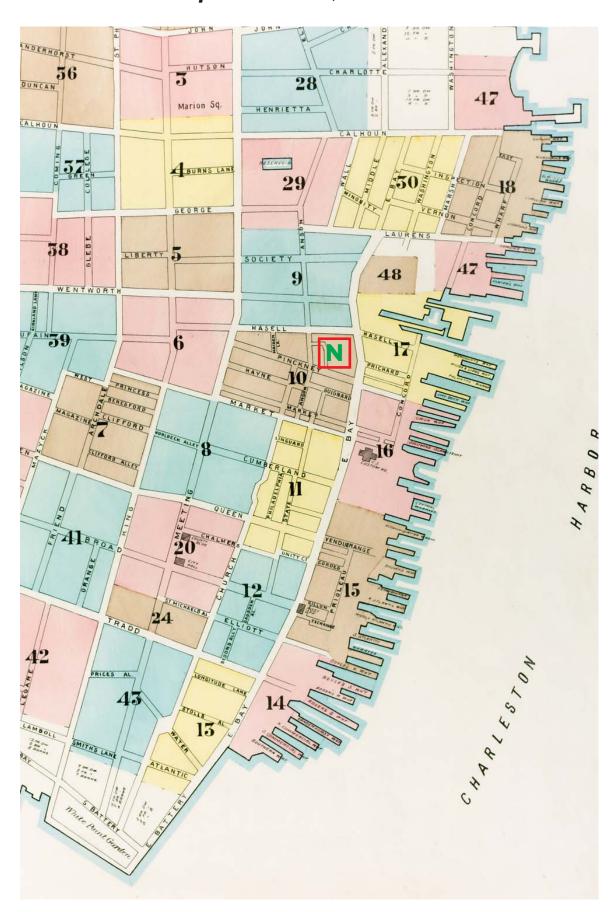


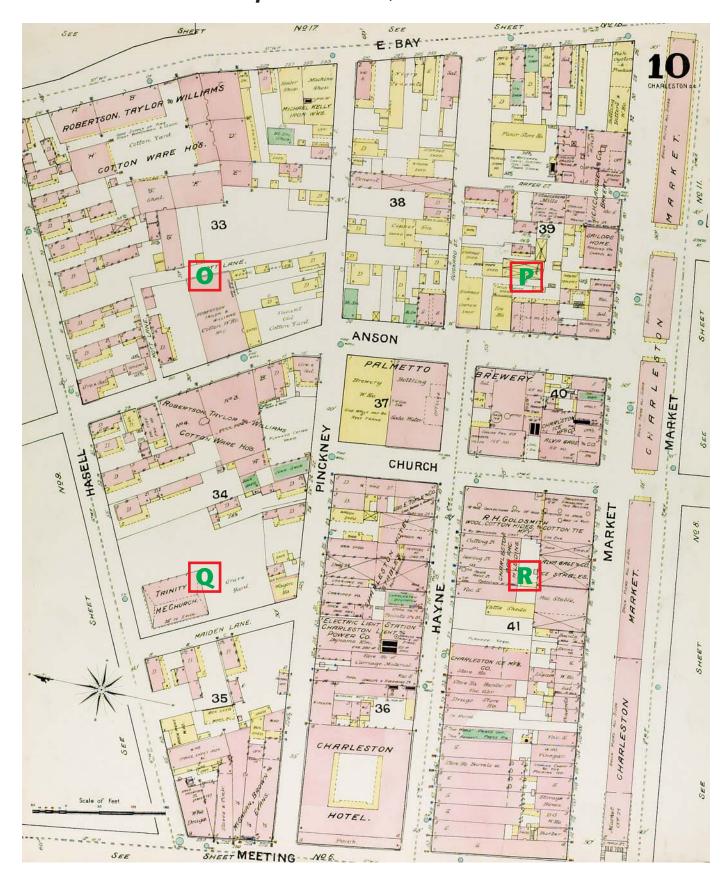


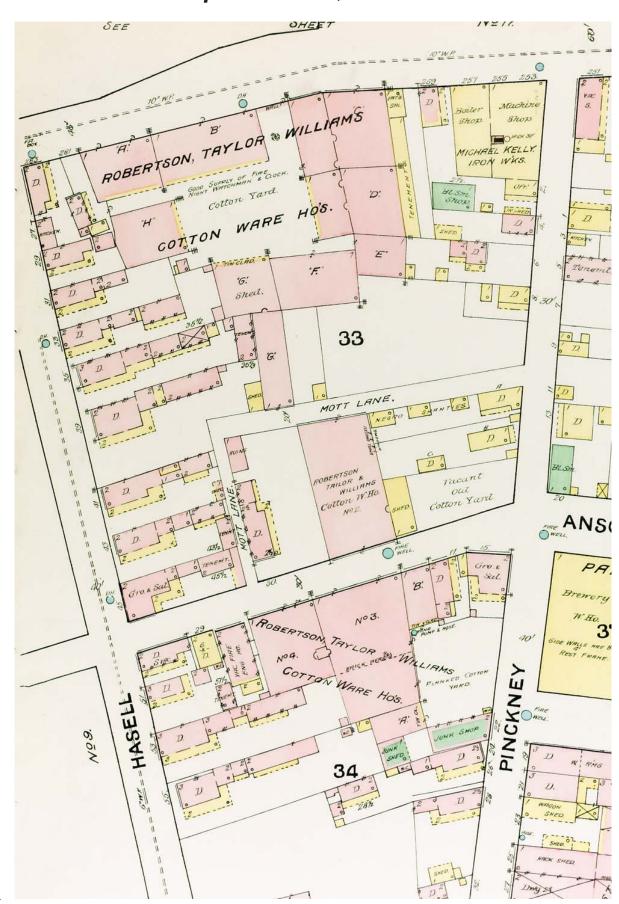


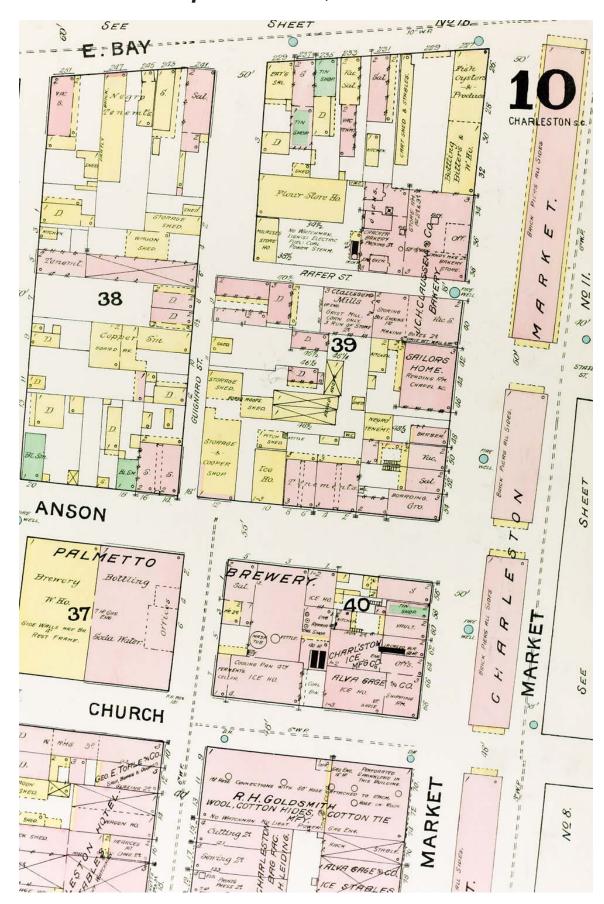


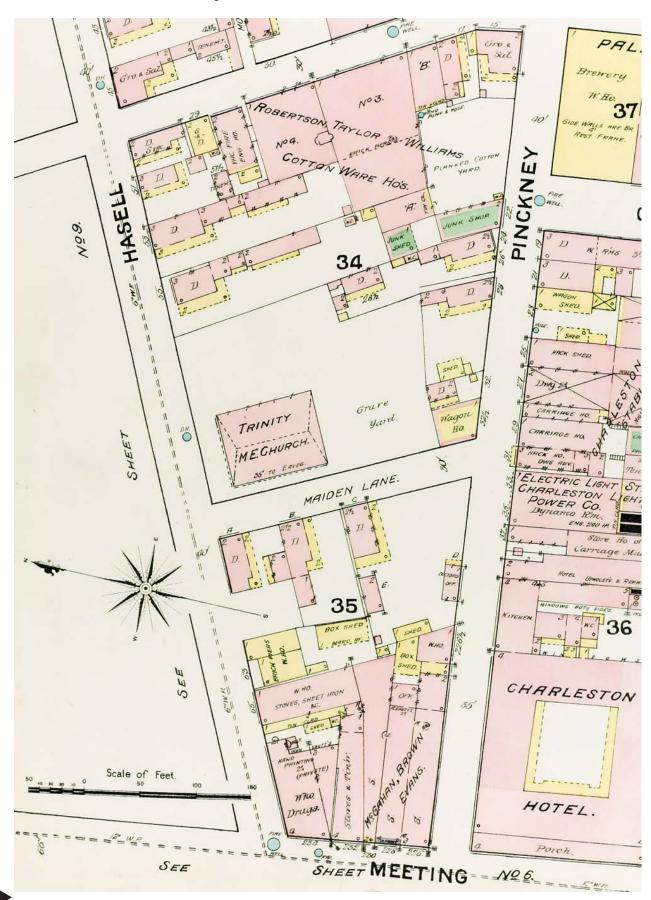


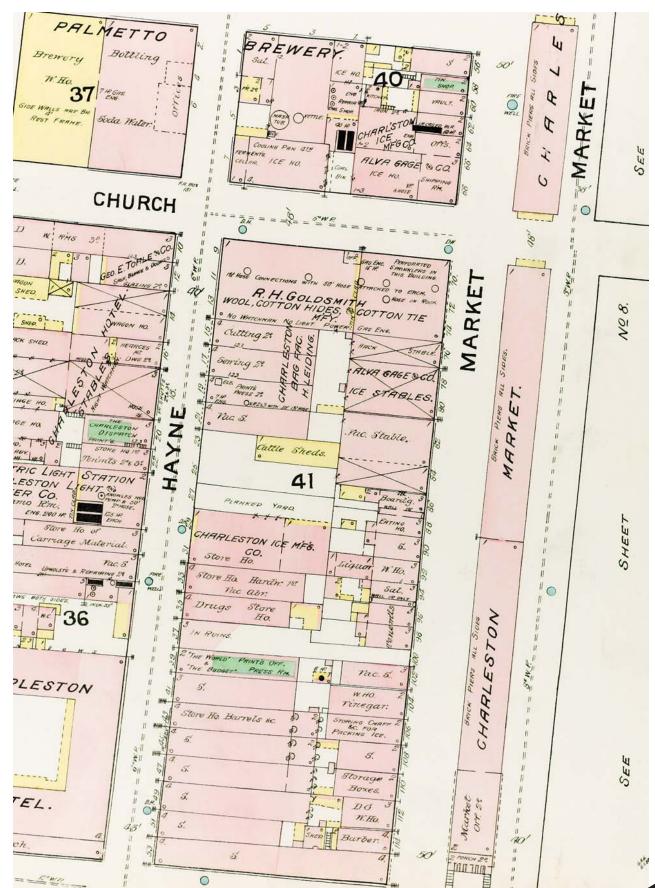


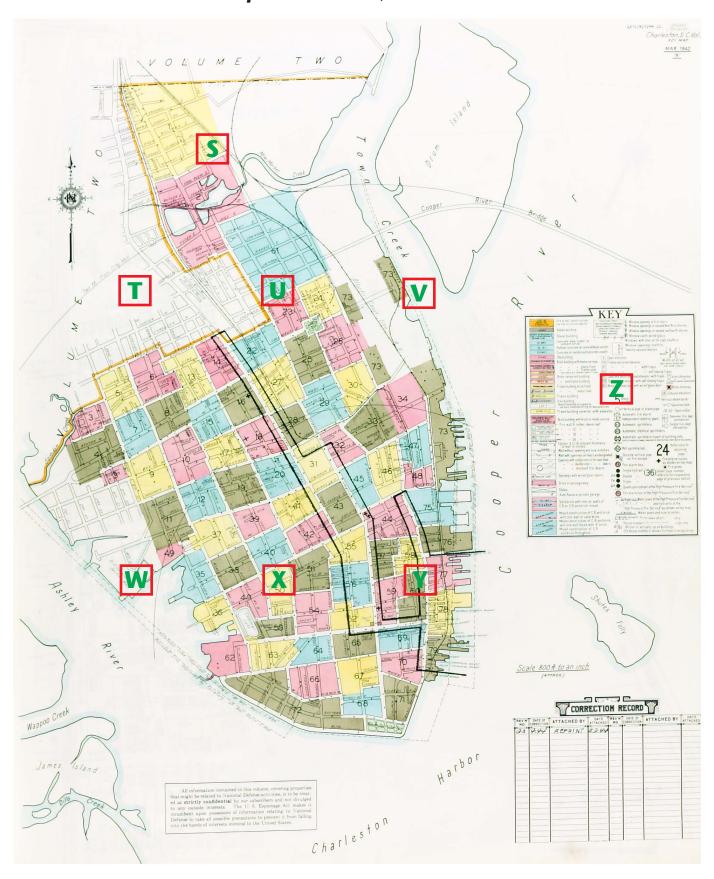


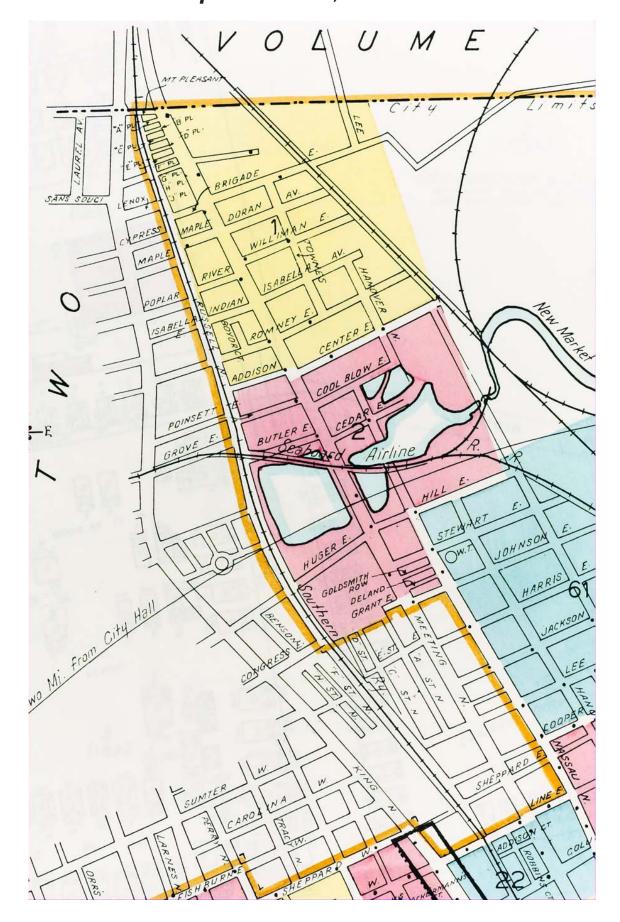


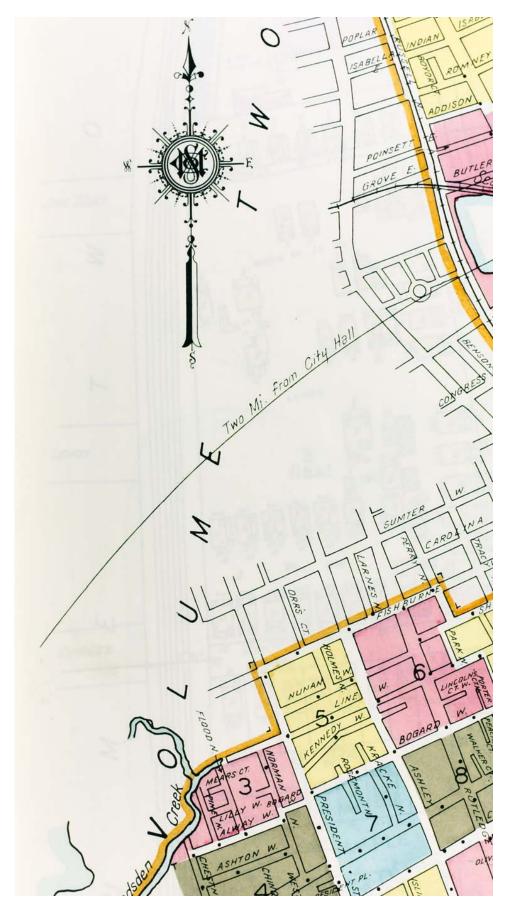


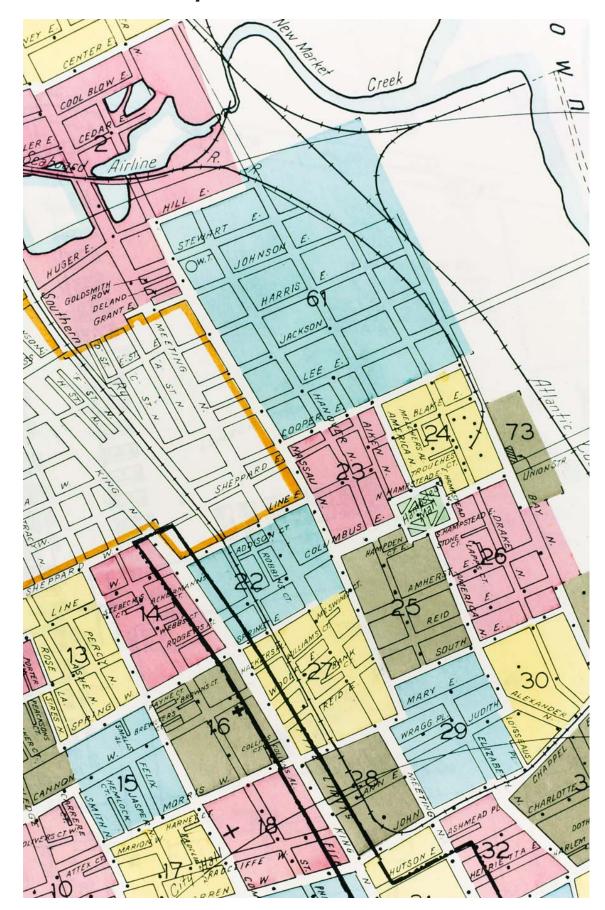


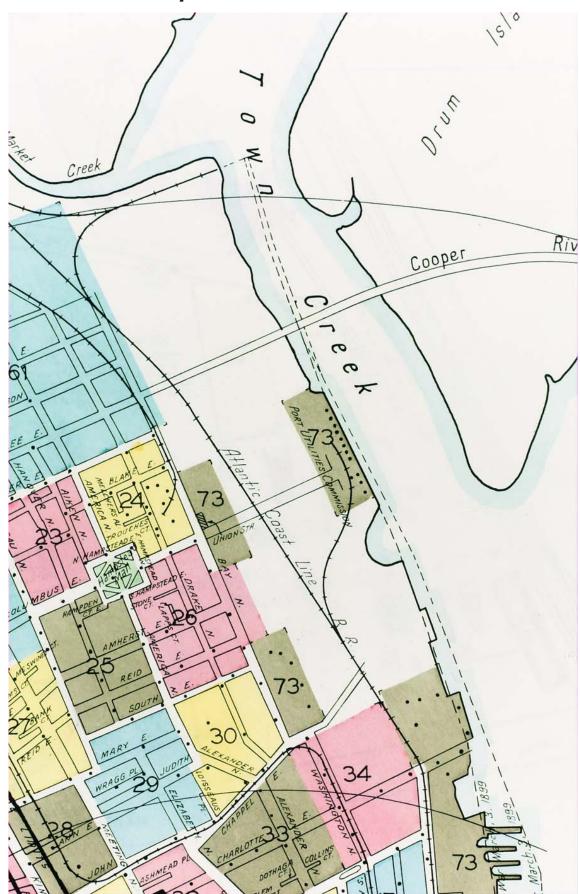




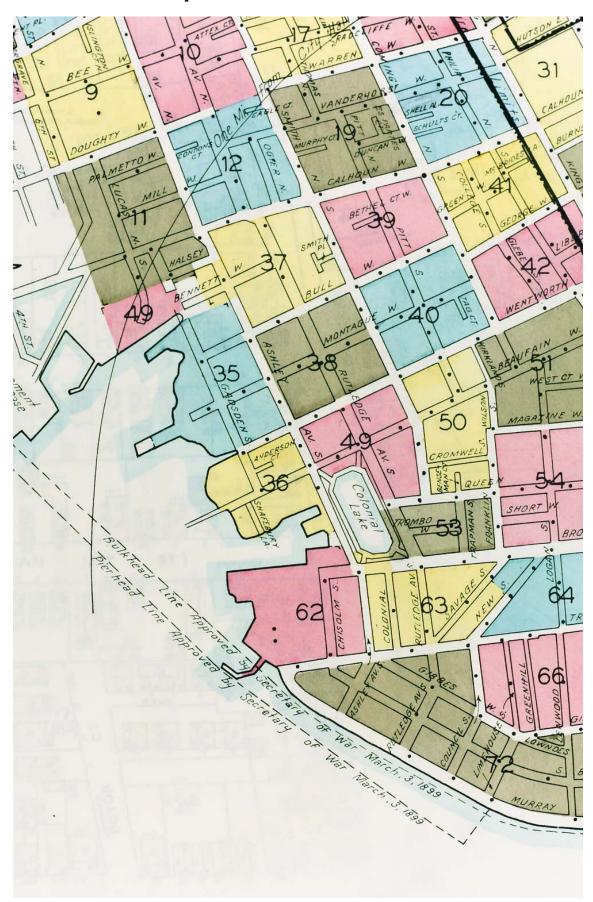


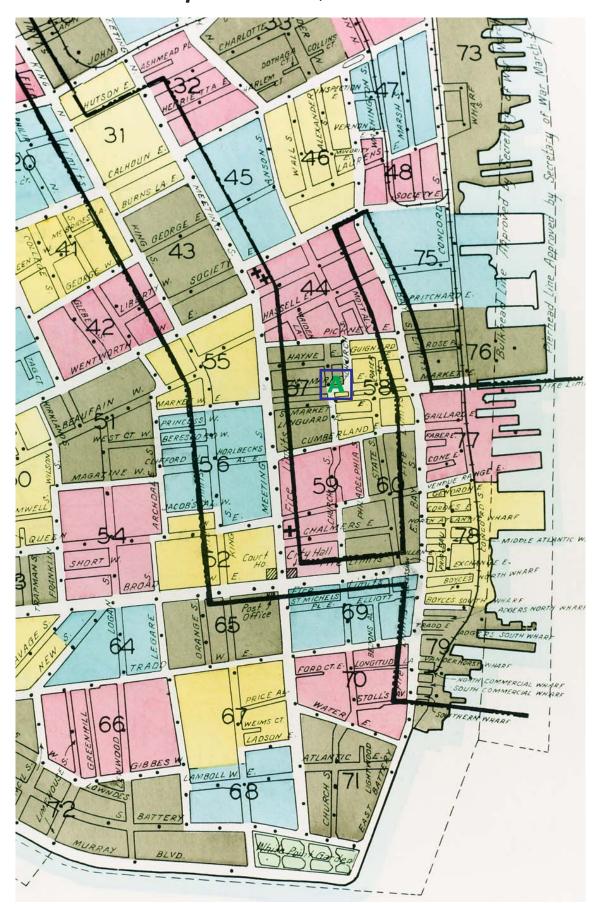


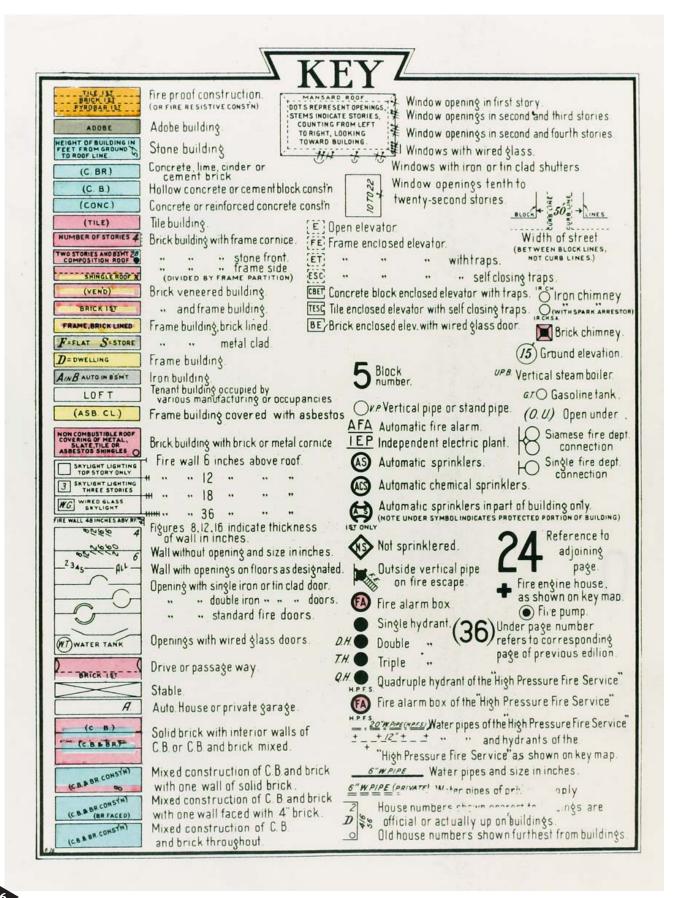




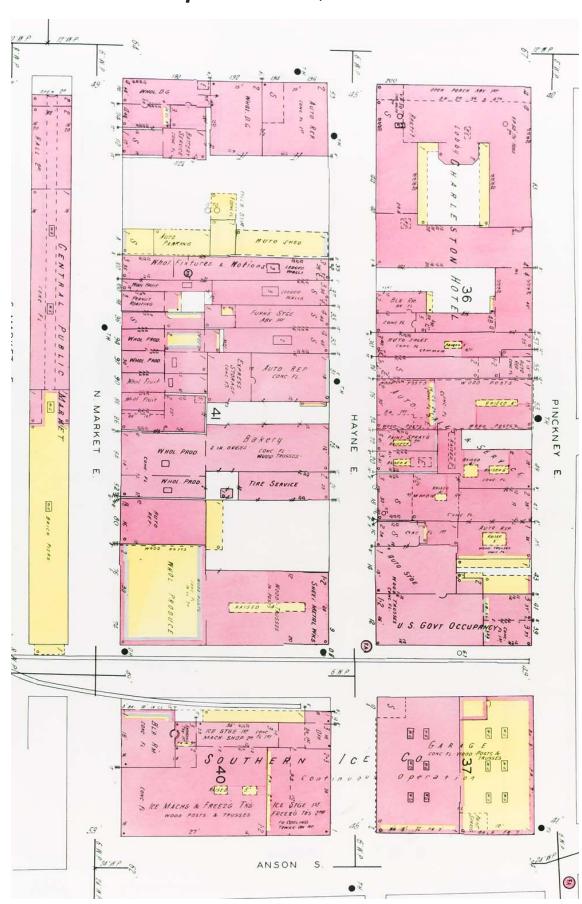




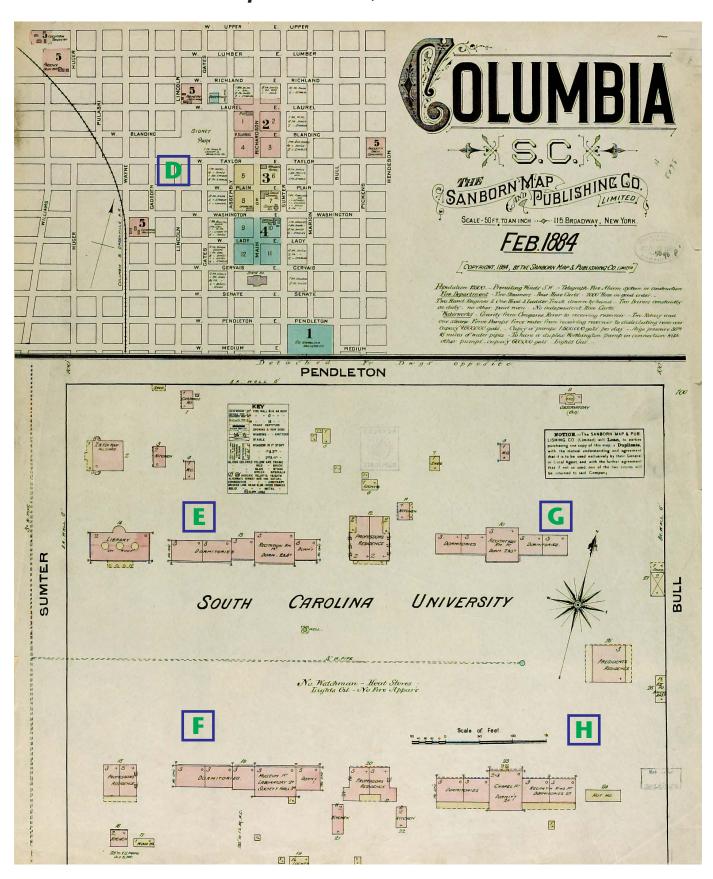


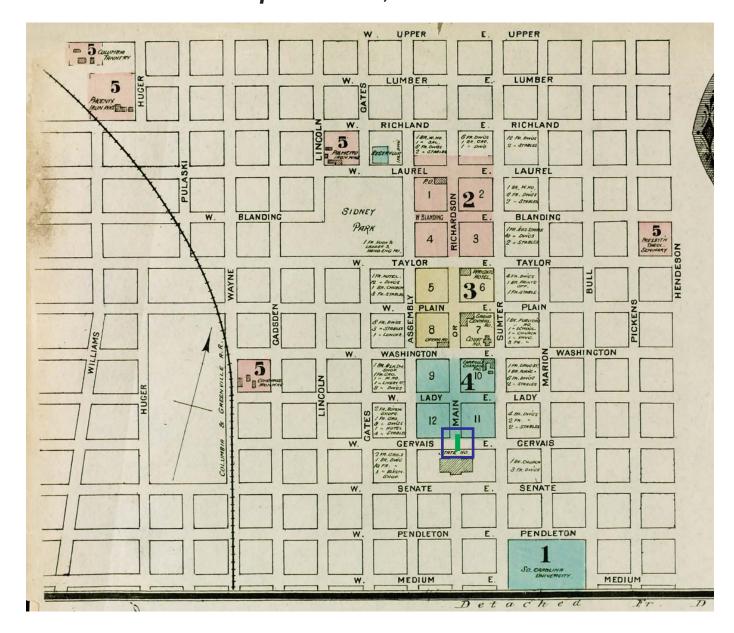




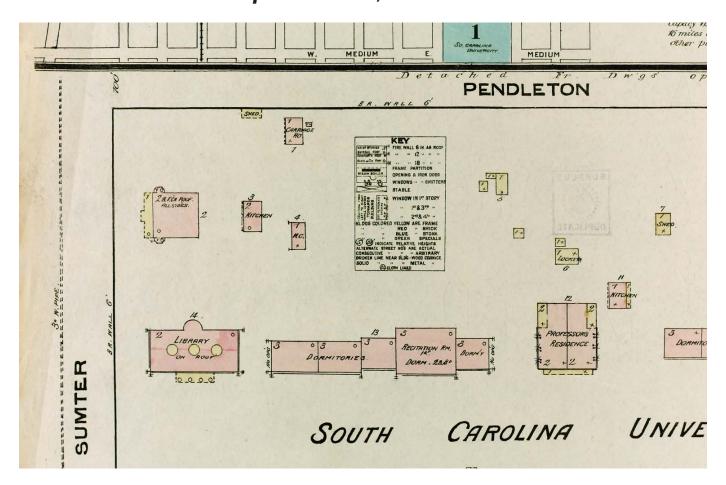


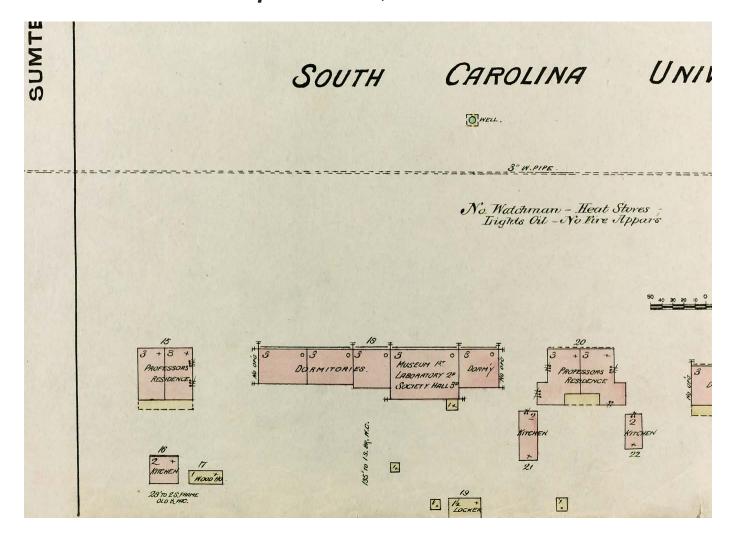




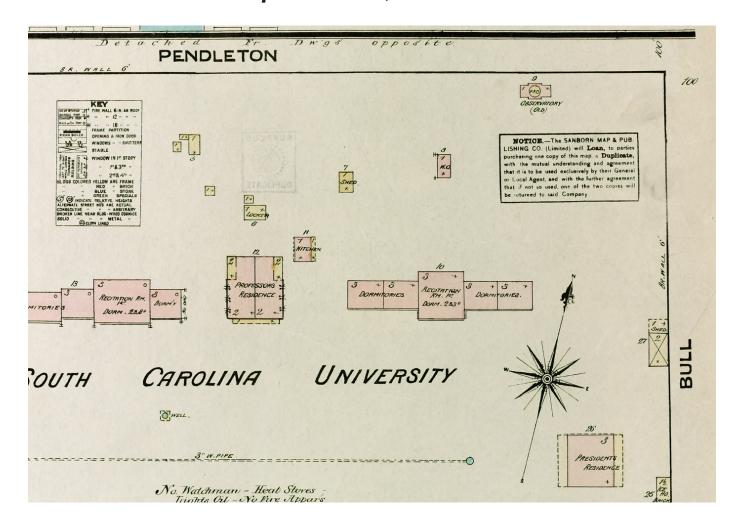


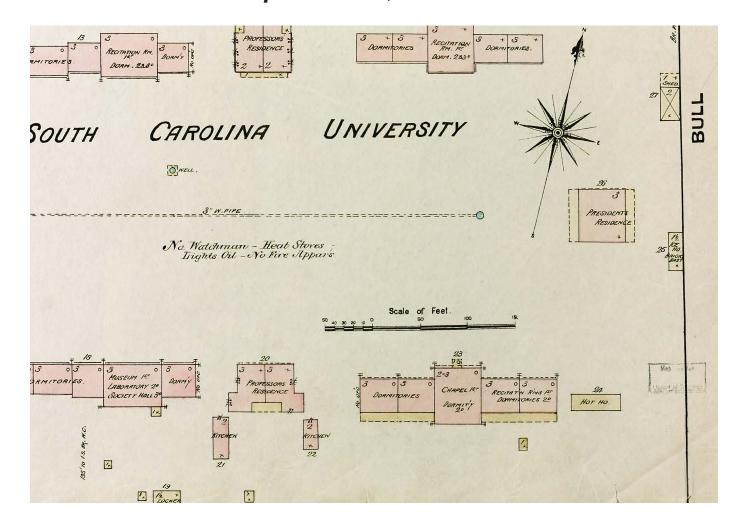




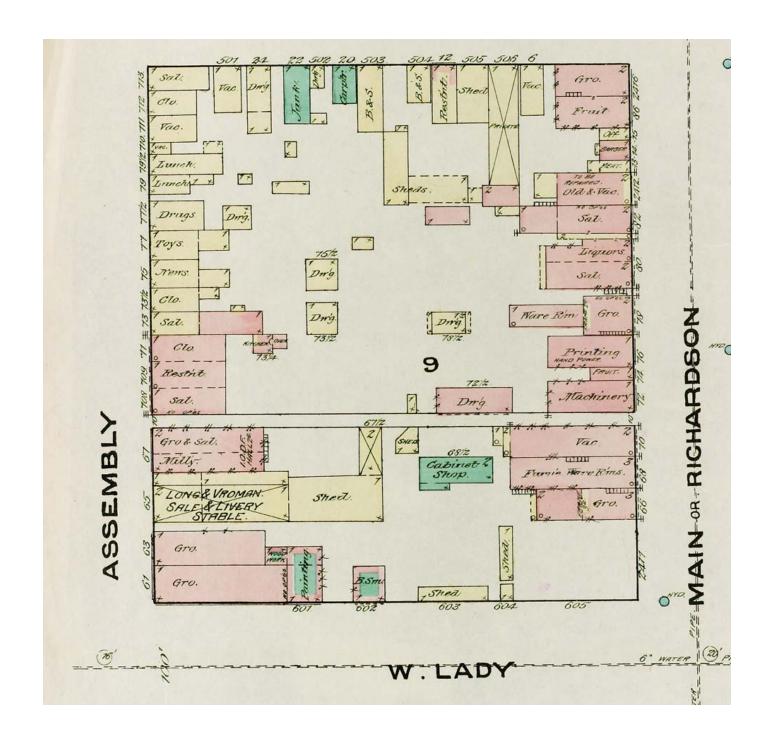


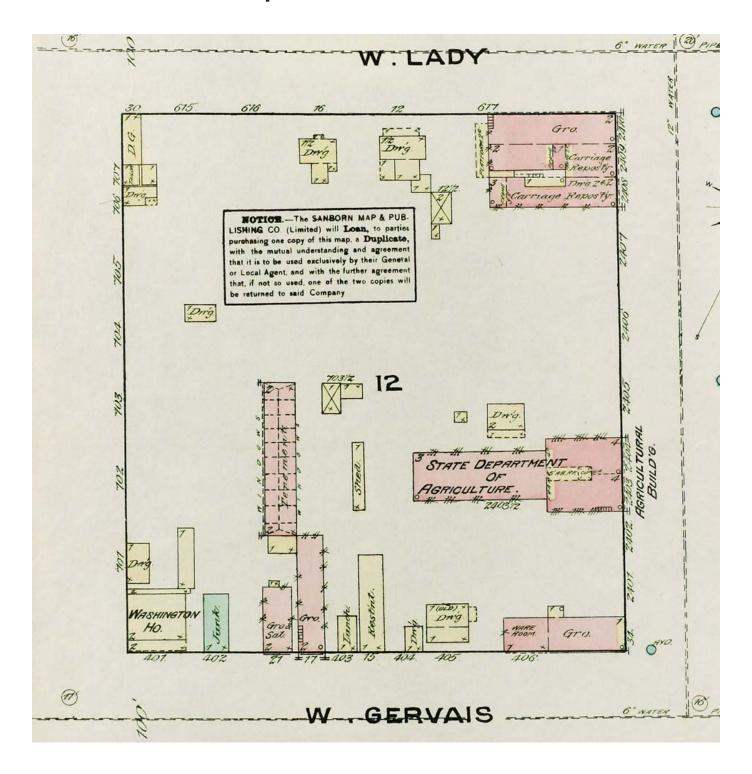
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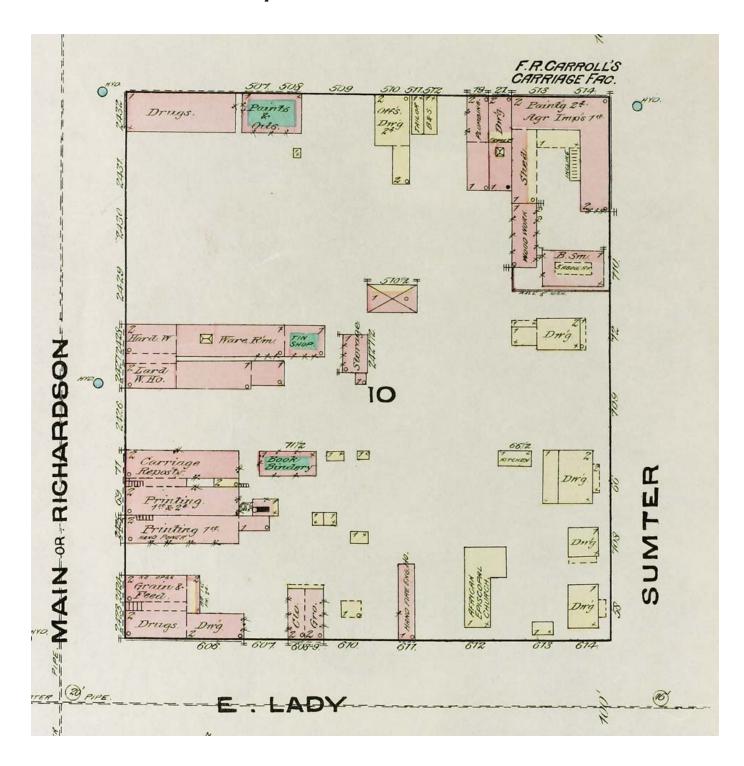


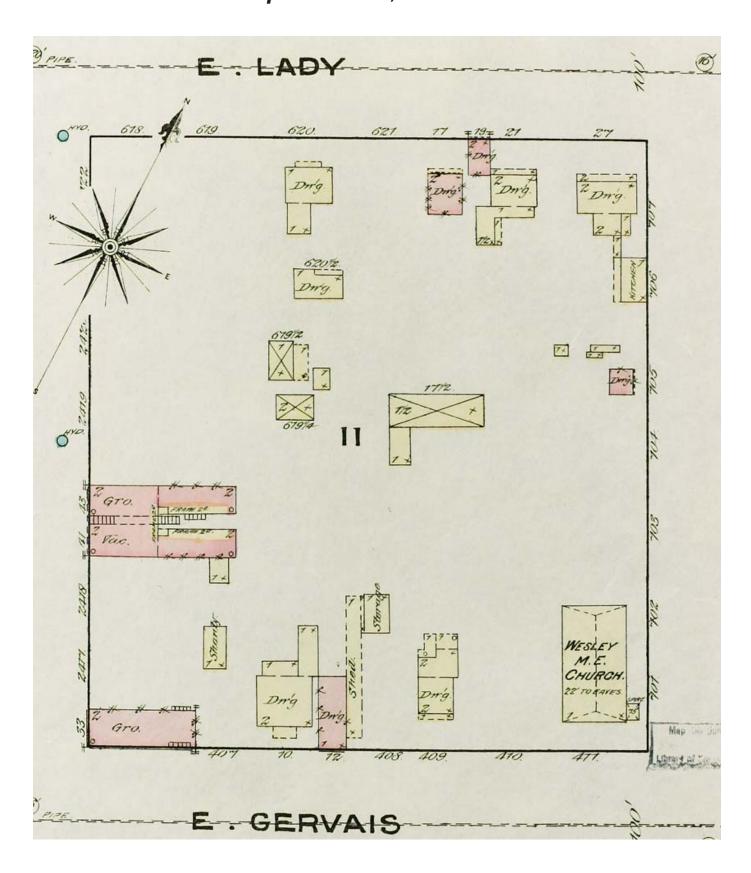


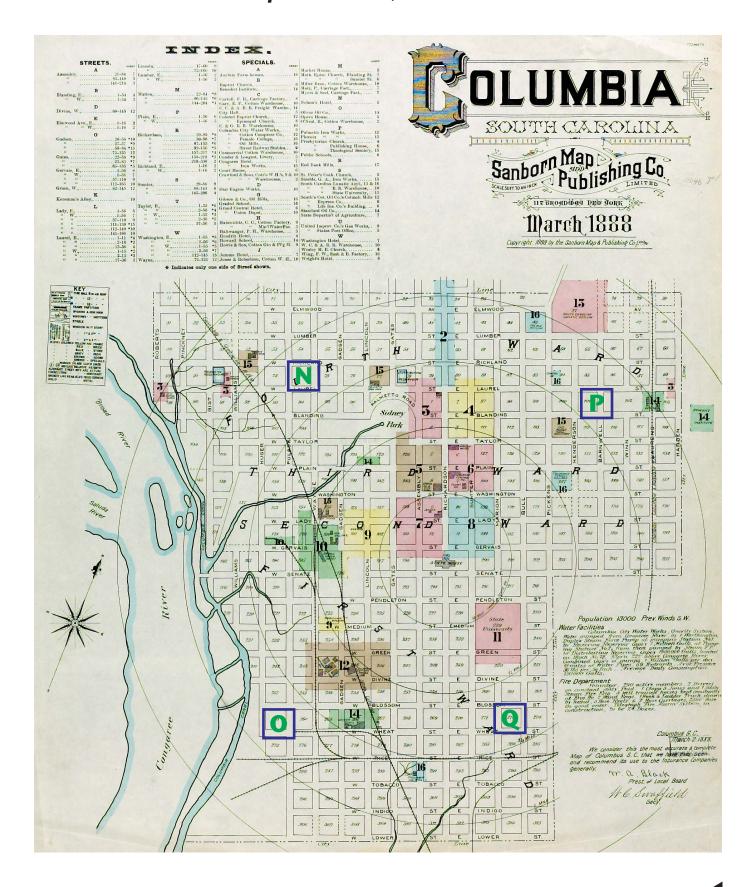


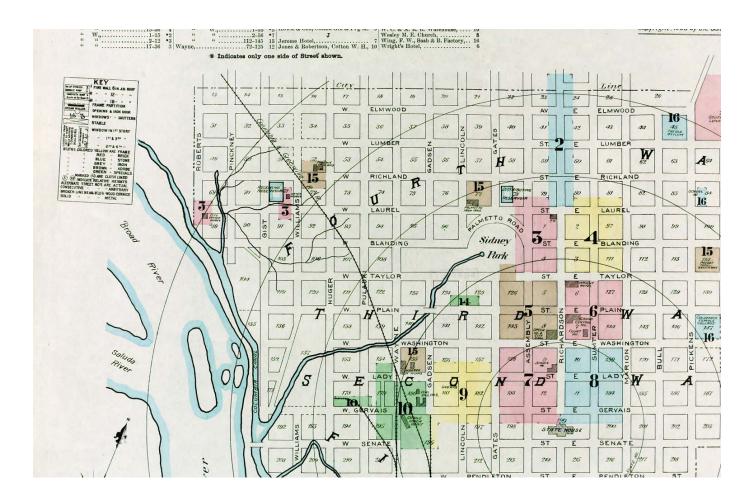


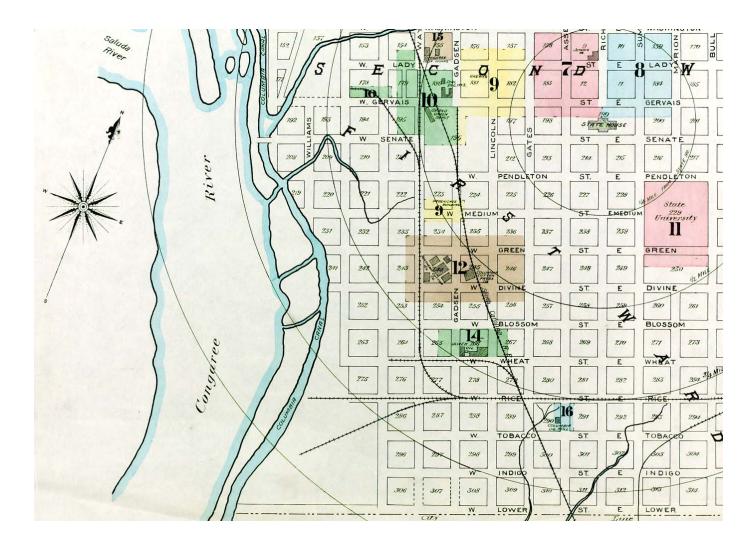


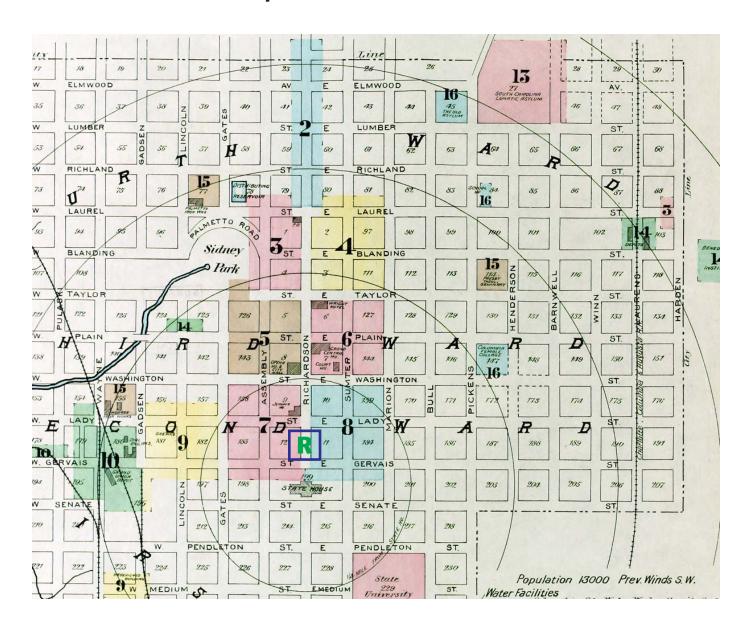


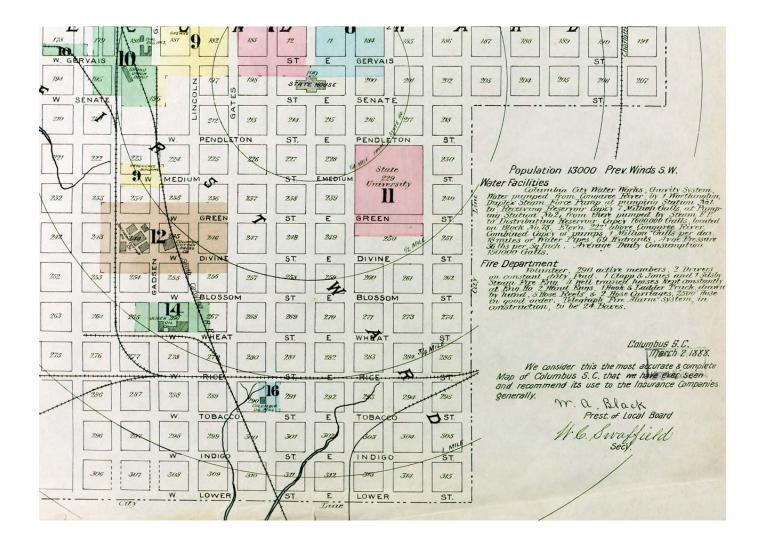




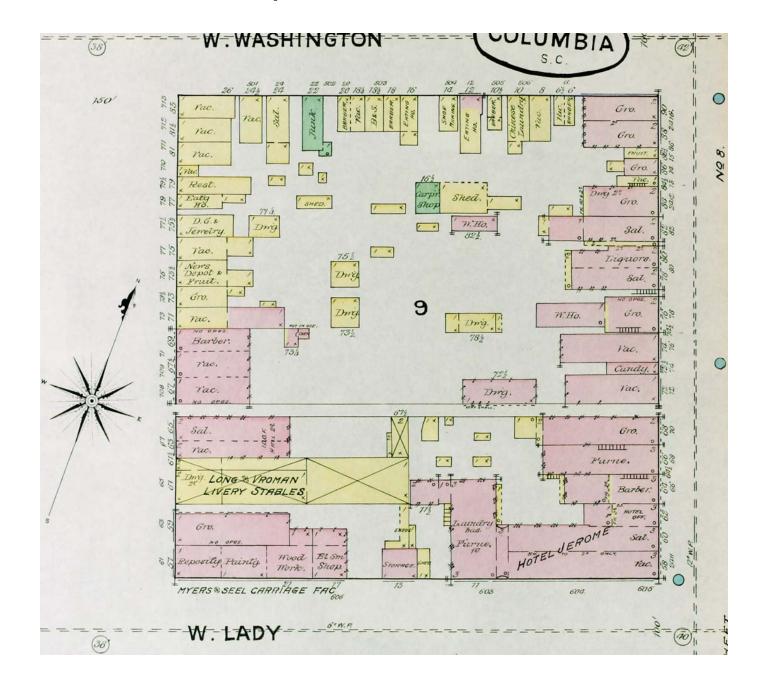


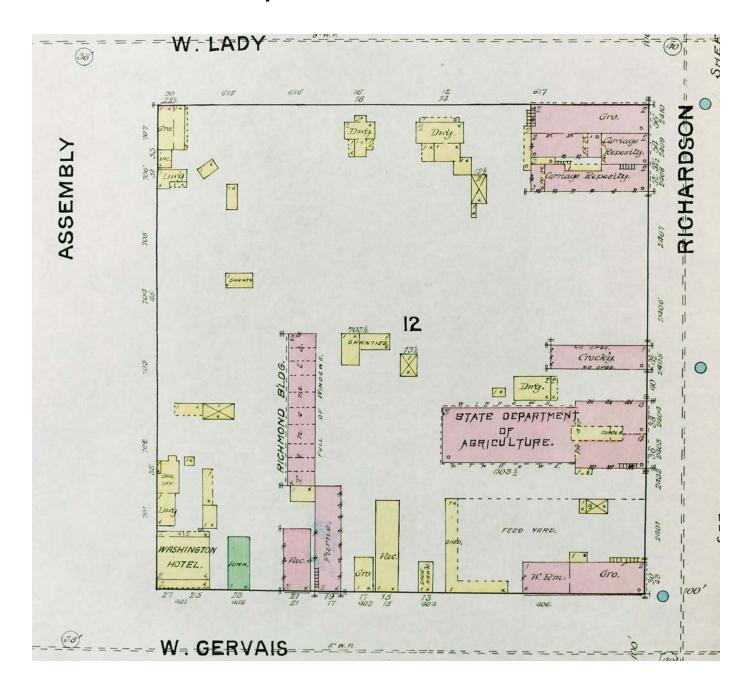


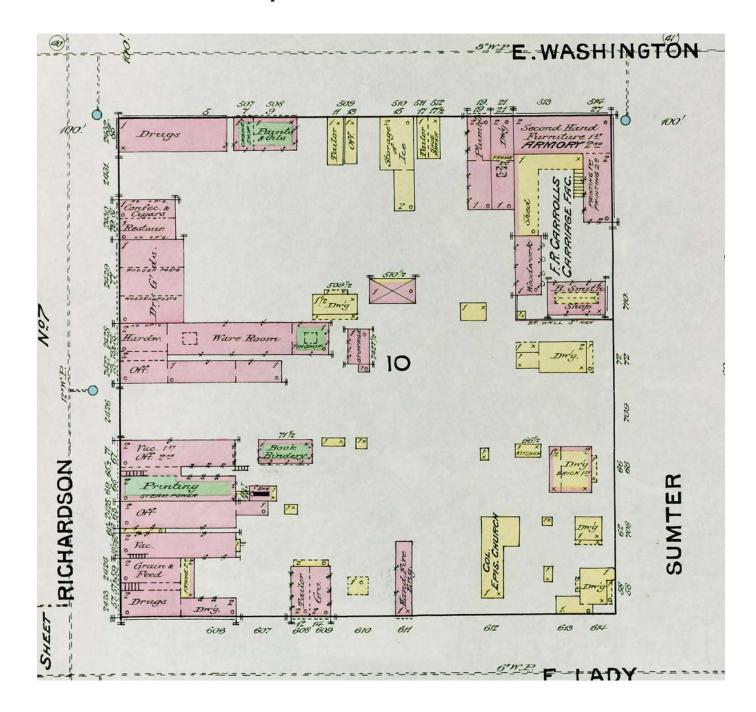


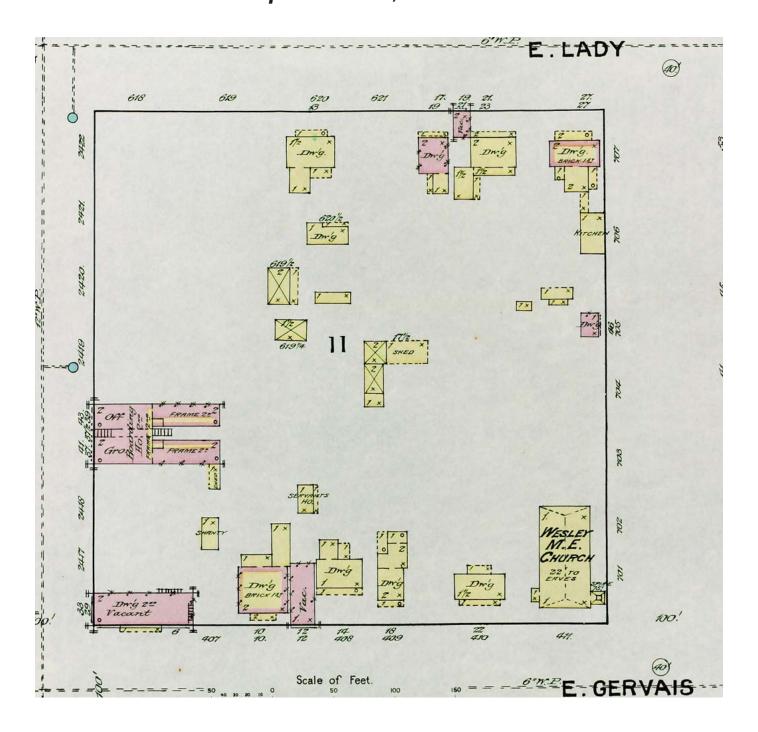


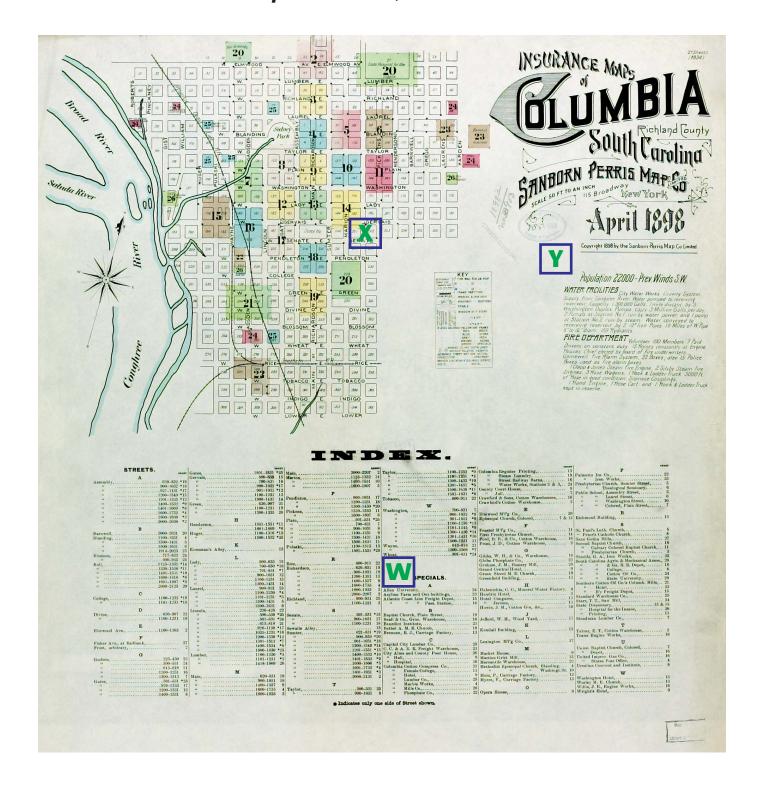


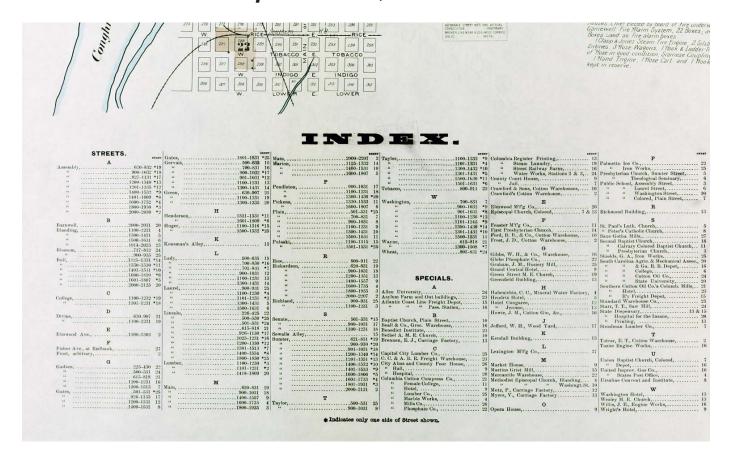


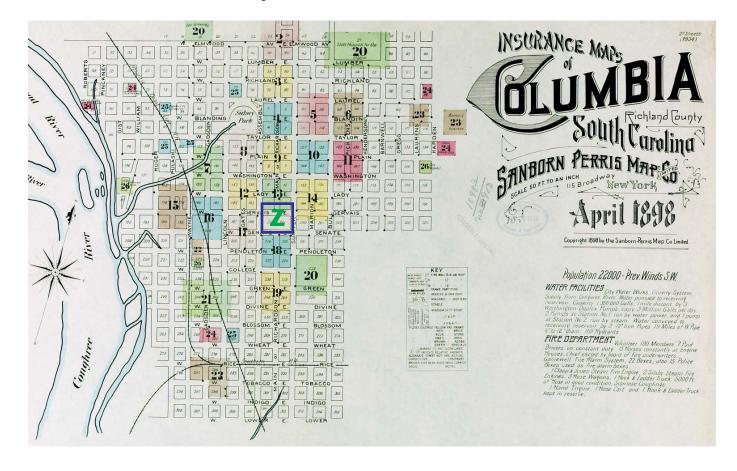


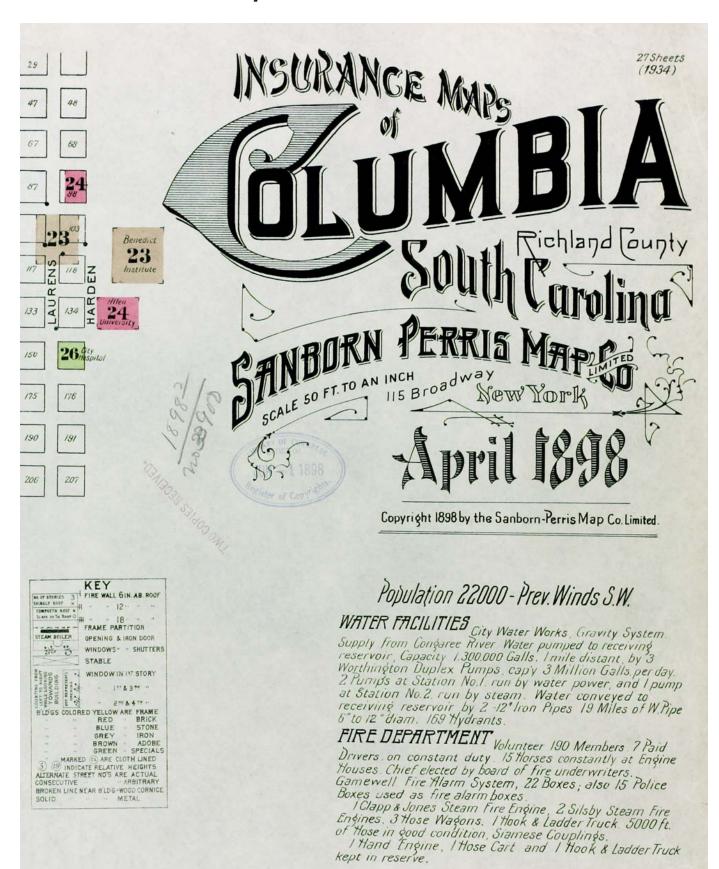






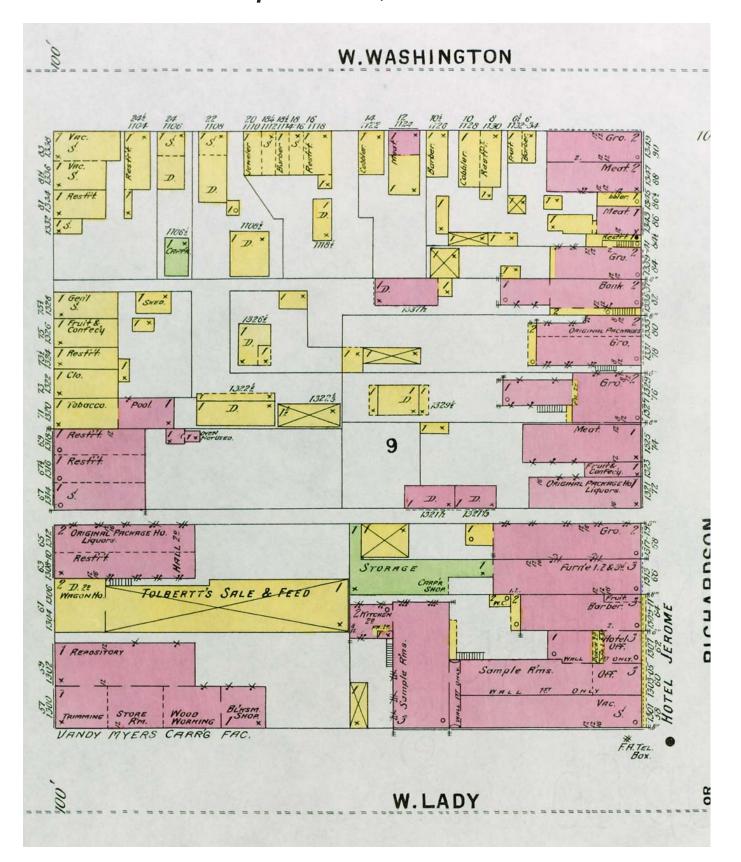


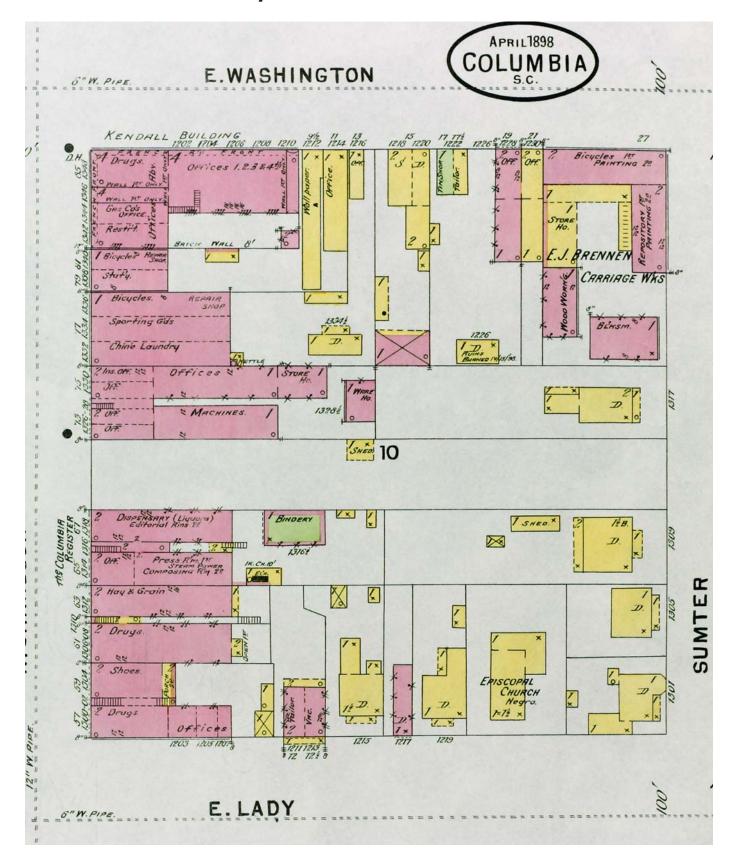


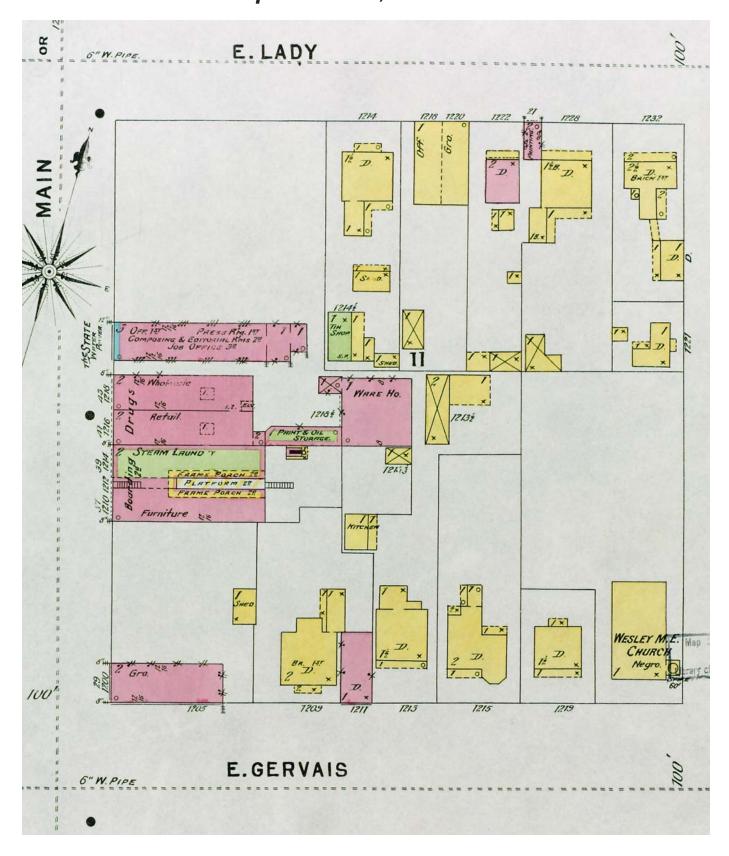




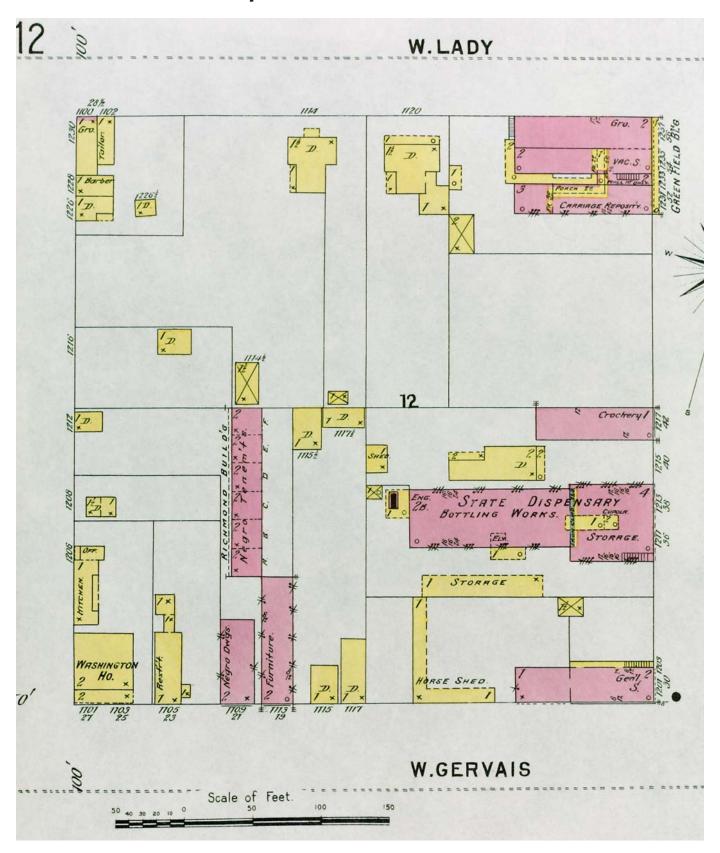
Primary Source Documents

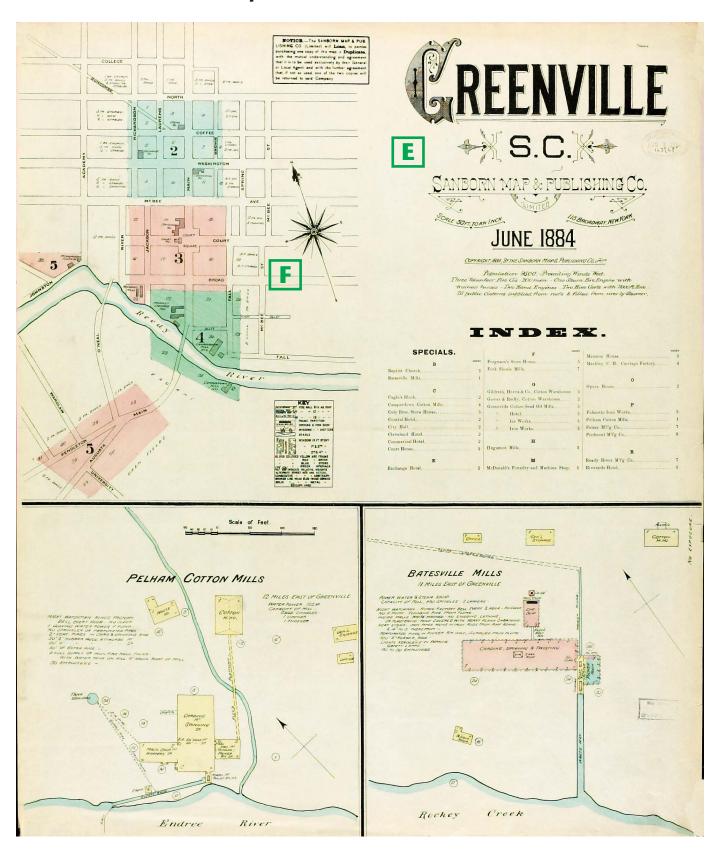


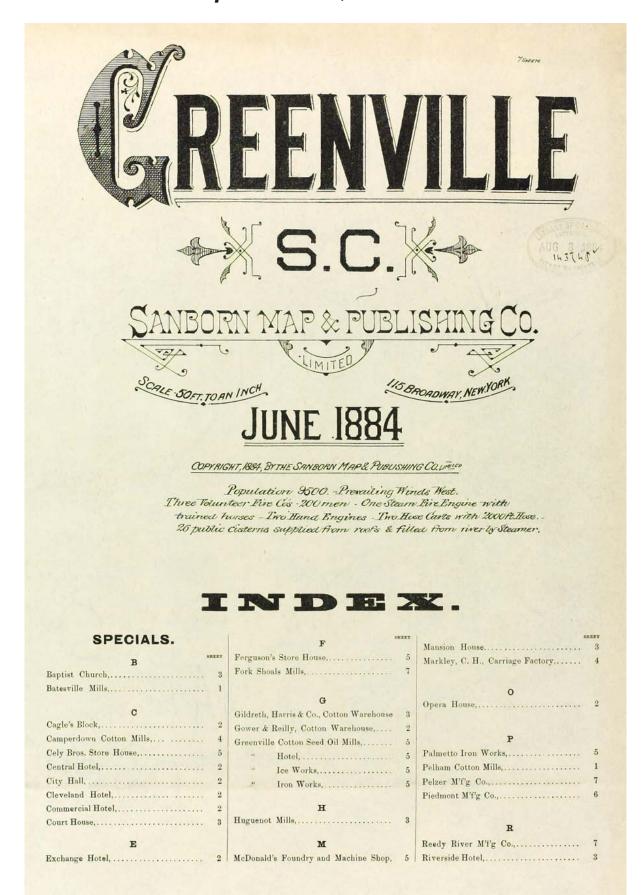


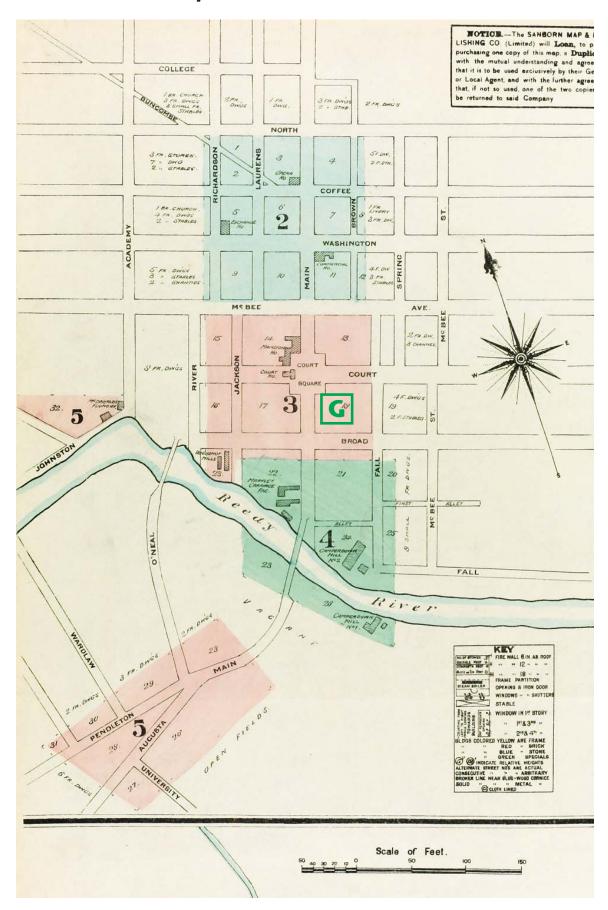


Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Columbia, 1898

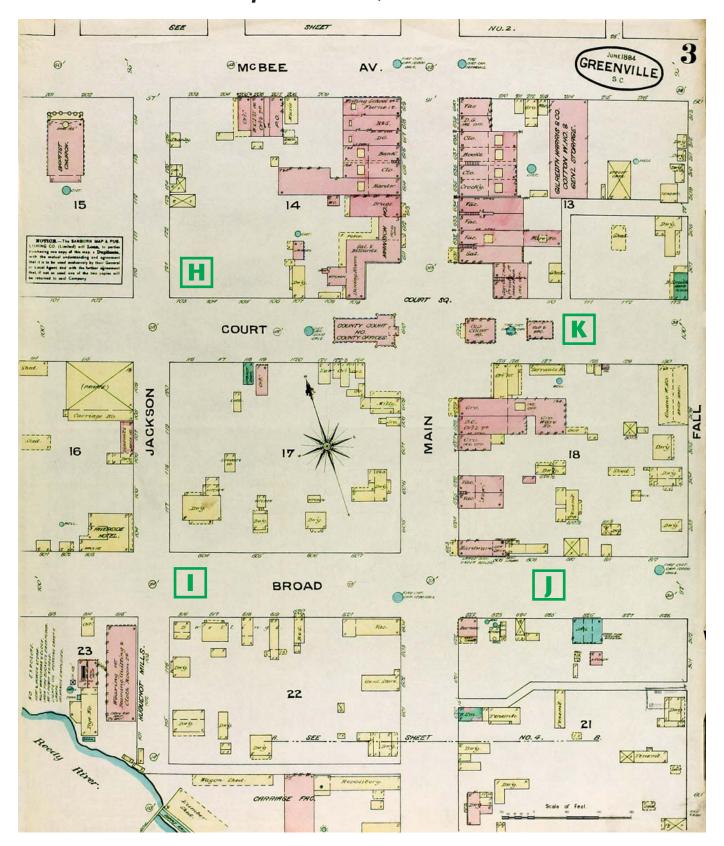




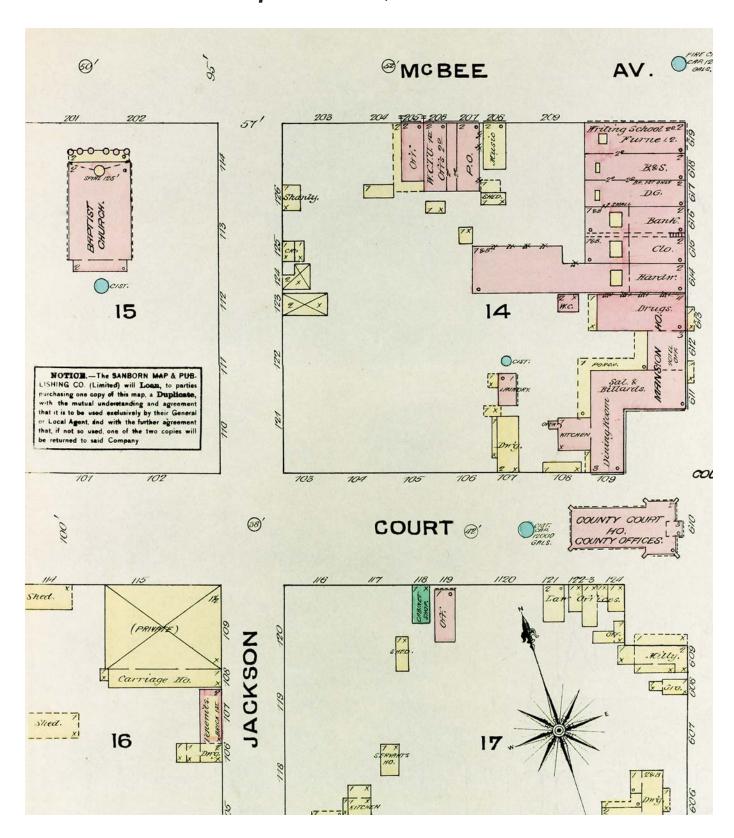




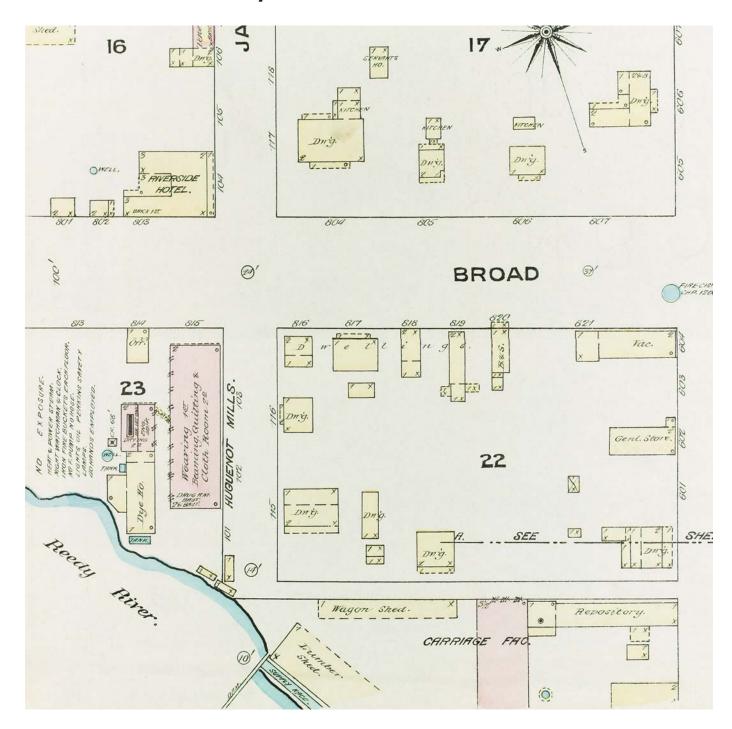
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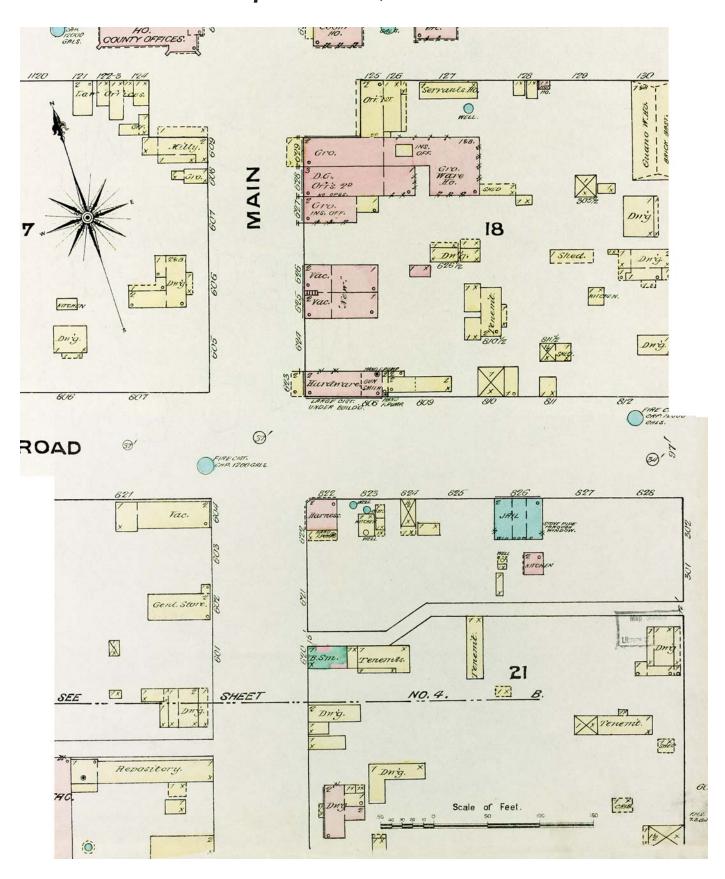
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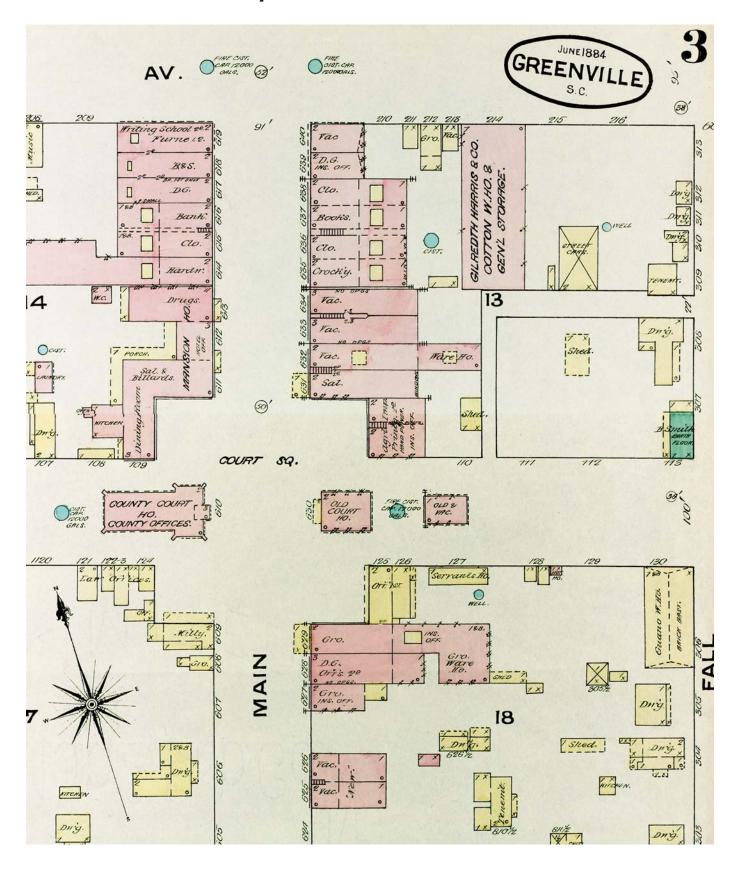


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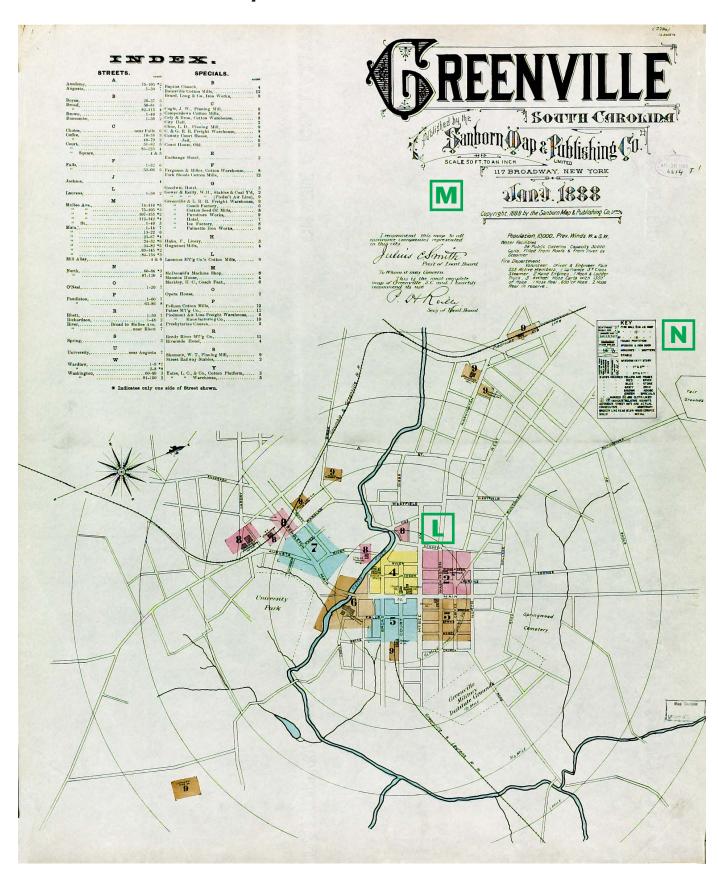


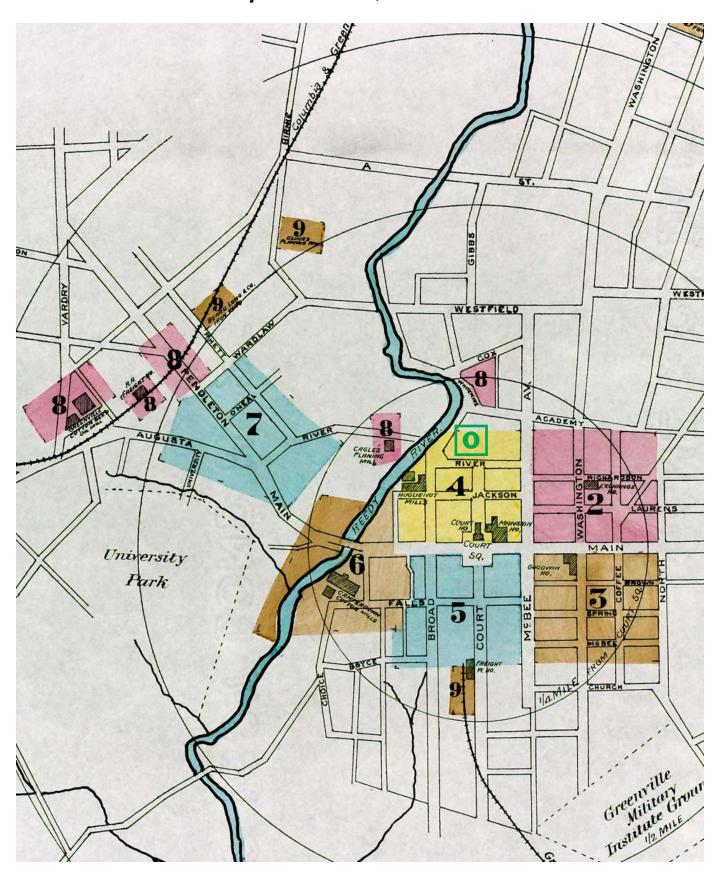
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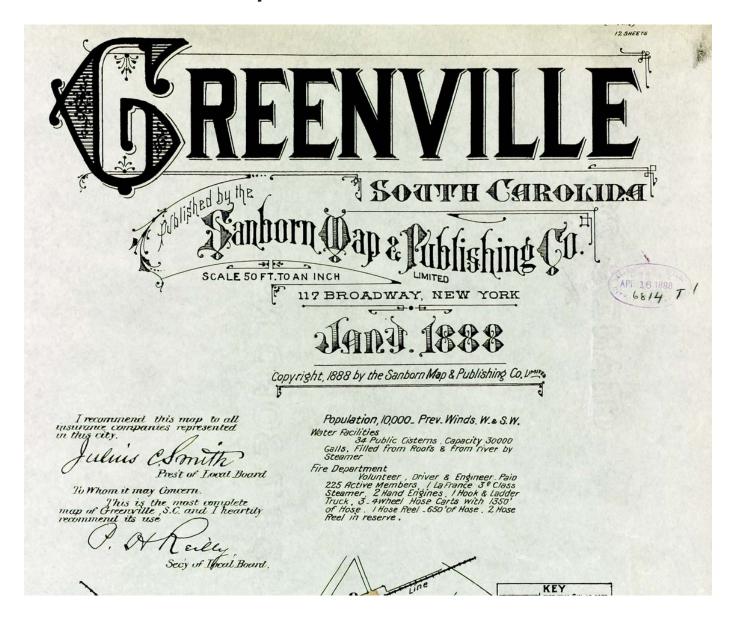




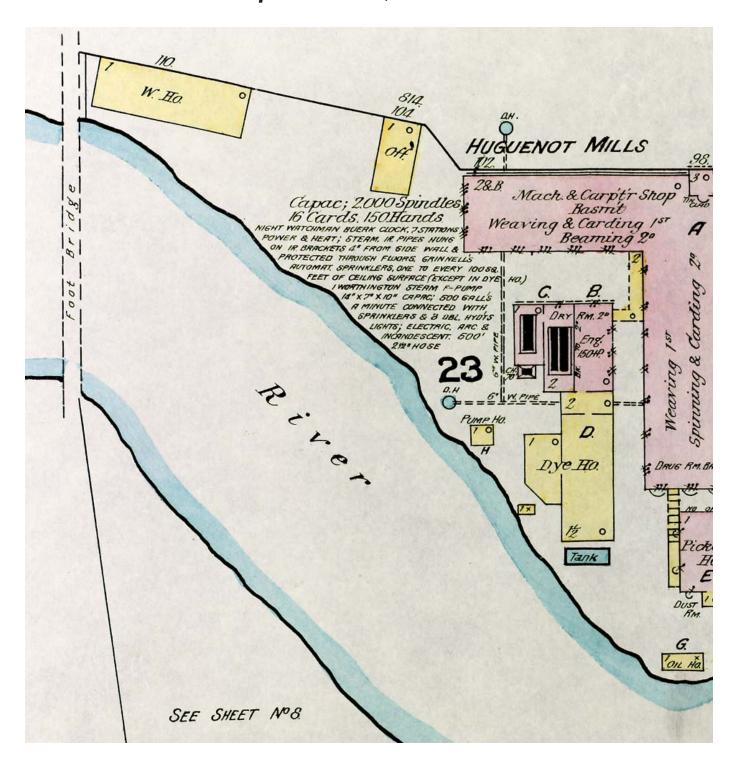
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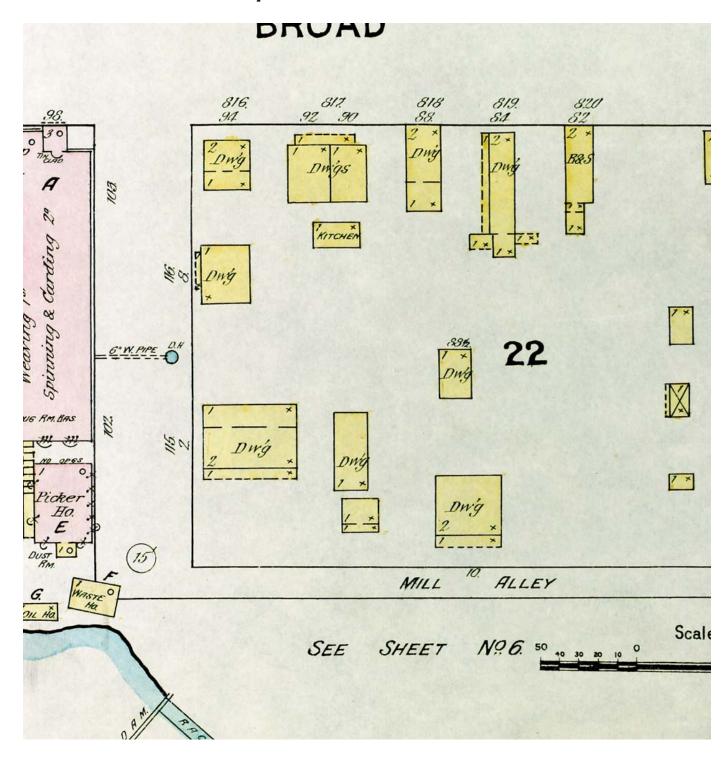




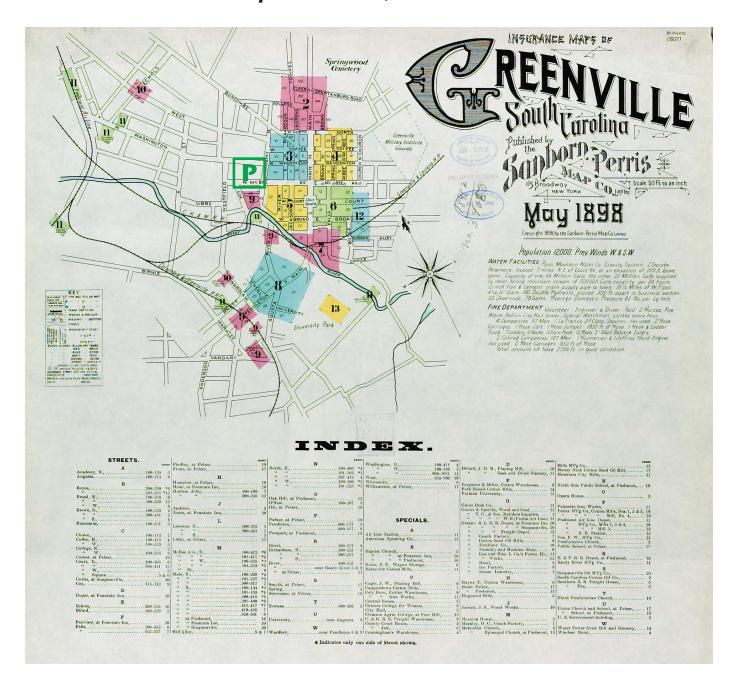


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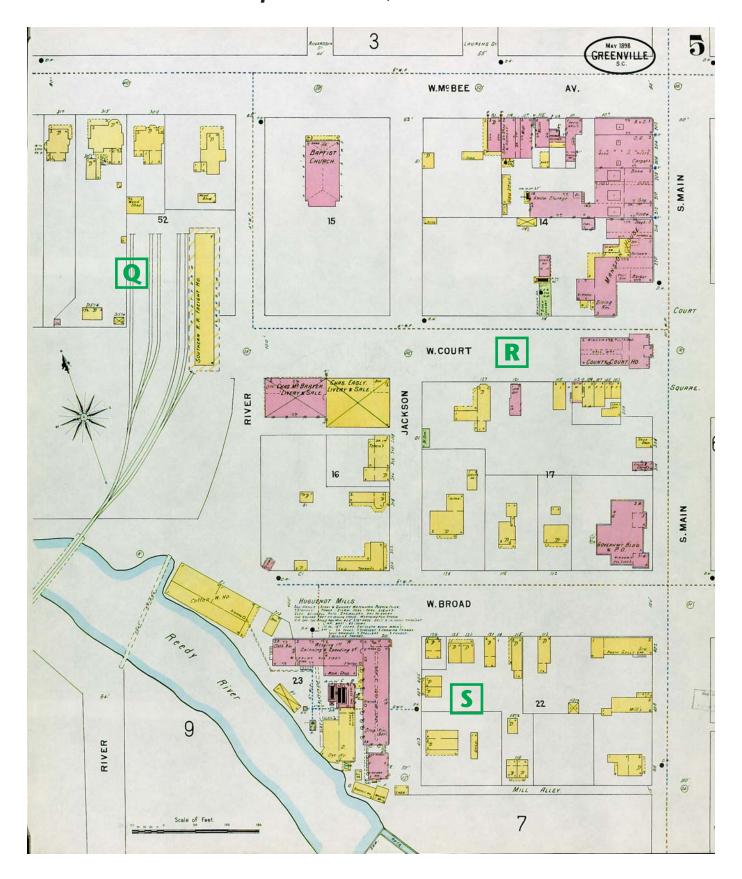


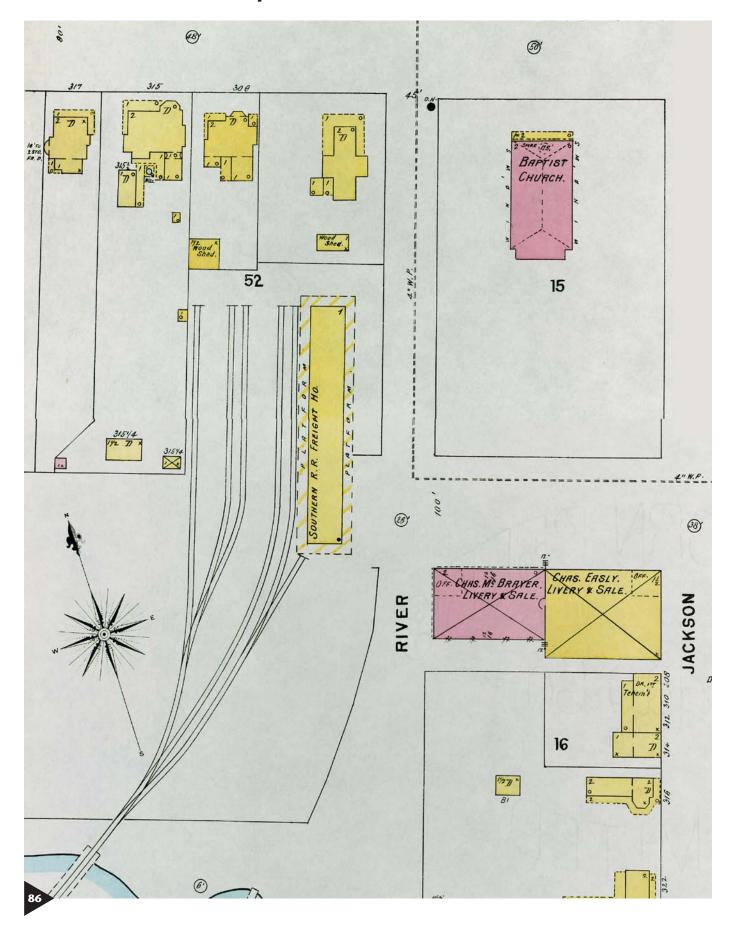


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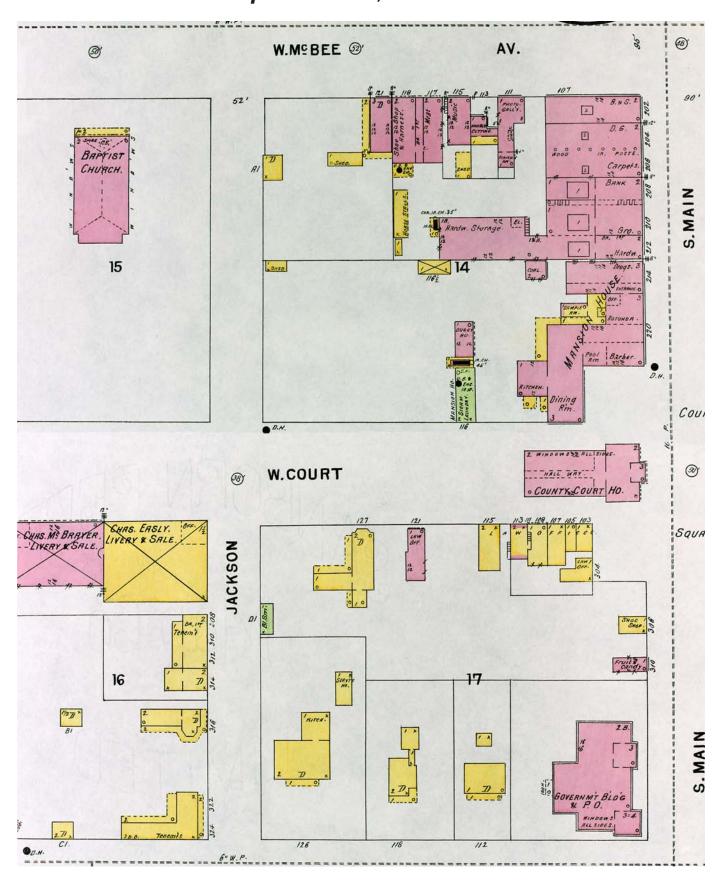


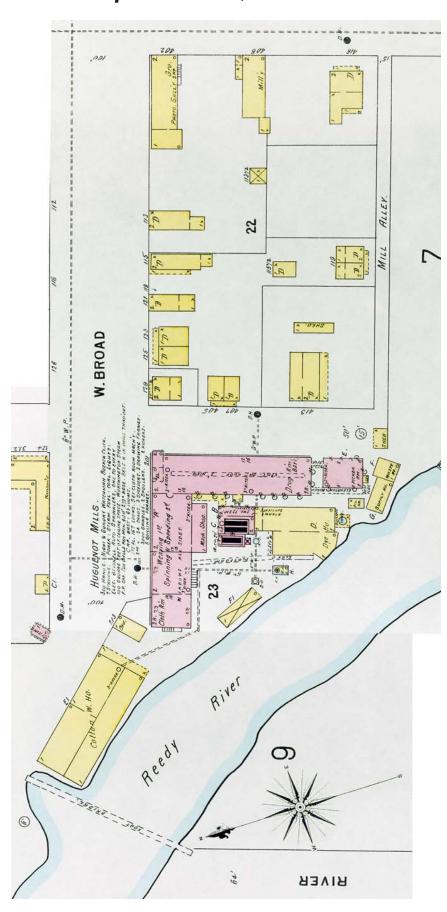
INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM MATURES



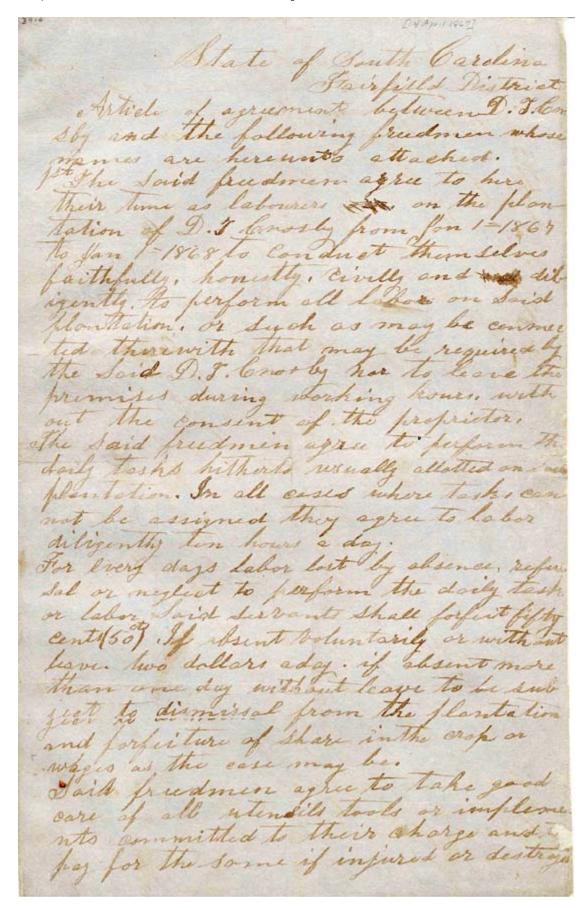


INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM MATURES





D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867



D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867

also to be kind and gentle to all work animals under their charge and to pay for in their hands through their care lessons or nigledy. They agree to be directed in their labor by the foreman, to aby his order, and that he shall report absencer neglect refusal to work or disorderly conduct to the employer Daid employer agrees to treat hisamine open with justice and kindness. and the divide the crop with them in the following proportions try lesses and three boys gets a partion of the erope one-third of the corn peas and potatoes gathered and prepared for morket. and one third nett proceeds of the ginned Eston or ill market value. Dinh egrees to pay Barnet felly five dallars in currency and a pair of shows at the and of the year Dinh also agrees to furnish Bornet, with one poch of meal I'm los of meat a week daving the gran " And I further agree to give Dink (one fifthy of the wheat crap hor vested by Them's David comployer agies to furm animals, and to feed them. also wage corts, plantation implements such as connot be made by the laborers on on the plantation. All violations of the terms of this contract, or of the rules and right lations of the employer, may be punishe by dismissal from the plantation with forfeiture of his or her share of

D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867

the crop or wages, as the case may The employer or his agent Shall keep advances made by him. and fines and forfeitures for last time, or any osust. which book shall be received as eviden se in same manner as merchants books are now reserved in courts of Jusher, and Shall have a right to deduct from the Shore of each laborer all his at her fines and forfeitures also all advances made by him. The laborer Shall not Sell any agricultu ral products to any person whatever without the consent of the employer until after the division of the craps: The laborer Shall commence work at Sunrise and be allowed from one to Two hours each day for their meals. Witness our hand to this 14 . April 1867 Samuel Price

546

D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867 — TRANSCRIPT

THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY

25 miles up the bayou. This gives me 2000 A. arable land in one body with 1800 A. now under the plow.⁴² I found I could not buy cane to supply my sugar house hence this change. I now have land enough, and where it can all have my personal attention. The present indications favor a large crop on my places, and if they hold out I shall have to increase my evaporating apparatus somewhat during the summer. I will have to be here until about July 1st after that time I have no plans but think my trip in the summer may take in New England. . . .⁴⁸

A FREE LABOR CONTRACT, 1867 EDITED BY JESSIE MELVILLE FRASER

This article of agreement¹ between D. T. Crosby and five freedmen offers an illuminating record of the economic transition through which landowners and agricultural laborers passed during the "tragic era" in South Carolina. Obviously the contract was retroactive. Although its terms were to cover the provision of supplies and tools and the regulations of agricultural work for the calendar year, January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1868, it is not dated on the first of those dates but on April 14, 1867, the beginning of the agricultural year and a natural season in which landowner and "hands" could come to terms.² Whether or not Crosby's dating of his contract in April was unique or typical can only be ascertained by comparison with similar contracts that may be found. It is quite possible that he had "carried" these laborers on the plantation

⁴² In February, 1884 (see letter dated May 4, 1884), Thompson purchased an adjoining plantation. The Thompson Papers do not contain the previous letter of which he writes.

⁴³ The correspondence of Thompson and Woodman ended with the death of the latter on March 30, 1889.

¹ The manuscript of this contract came into the hands of Mrs. David R. Flenniken of Columbia, South Carolina, a native and former resident of Fairfield County. Some years before her death Mrs. Flenniken gave it to the editor. Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation have been accurately reproduced; the indentation of paragraphs represents the only editorial liberty assumed. On the back of the manuscript are two memoranda that appear to have been made in the handwriting of the agreement. The first, "Contract 1867," is written in ink; the second, in pencil, consists of a sum of nine figures, "216.16, 118.93, 618.24, 86.10, 86.24, 206.04, 4.50, 84.54, 67.36," totalling "1488.11." It would be enlightening to know whether they represent monthly expenditures made by Crosby in sustaining his side of the contract from April through December, 1867.

² The dates of this agreement place it between the ratifications of the Thirteenth and the Fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867 — TRANSCRIPT

Notes and Documents

547

through the preceding winter and expected to do it again in the winter of 1867-1868, after the crops were harvested. Following the terms of the contract, Dink and Barnet (adults), and Dal, Wade, and John (minors), made their marks at the places designated respectively for them.

State of South Carolina Fairfield District

Article of agreement³ between D. T. Crosby and the following freedmen whose names are hereunto attached.

1st The Said freedmen agree to hire their time as labourers on the plantation of D. T. Crosby from Jan 1=1867 to Jan 1=1868 to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly and diligently, to perform all labor on Said plantation, or such as may be connected therewith that may be required by the Said D. T. Crosby nor to leave the premises during working hours, without the consent of the proprietor. The Said freedmen agree to perform the daily tasks hitherto usually allotted on Said plantation.⁴ In all cases where tasks can not be assigned they agree to labor diligently ten hours a day.

For every days labor lost by absence, refusal or neglect to perform the daily task or labor Said servants shall forfeit fifty cents (50cts) If absent voluntarily or without leave, two dollars a day. if absent more than one day without leave to be subject to dismissal from the plantation and forfeiture of Share in the crop or wages as the case may be.

Said freedmen agree to take good care of all utensils tools or implements committed to their charge and to pay for the same if injured or destroyed also, to be kind and gentle to all work animals under their charge and to pay for any injury which they may sustain while in their hands through their carelessness or neglect.

They agree to be directed in their labor by the foreman, to obey his orders, and that he shall report all absences, neglect refusal to work or disorderly conduct to the employer Said employer agrees to treat his employees with justice and kindness, and to divide the crop with them in the following proportions, viz. Dink and three boys gets a portion of the crop one-third of the corn peas and potatoes gathered and prepared for market, and one-third nett proceeds of

⁸ The agreement is reminiscent of European manorial arrangements. See "A Manor of the Fourteenth Century, A. D. 1307," in Edward P. Cheyney (ed.), "English Manorial Documents," in University of Pennsylvania, Translations and Reprints From The Original Sources of European History, III (Philadelphia, 1902), No. V, 7-11. See also, Henri Pirenne, Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe (New York, 1937), 63-65, and Rowland E. Prothero (The Right Honorable Lord Ernle), English Farming, Past and Present (London, 1912), 35. For contemporary problems of economic interdependence of the two races in South Carolina, see Governor Duncan Clinch Heyward's historical memoir, Seed From Madagascar (Chapel Hill, 1937), Chap. XVII.

^{*} Suggestive of the phrase, "the custom of the manor."

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D.T. Crosby, Freedmen's Contract, 14 April, 1867 — TRANSCRIPT

548 THE JOURNAL OF SOUTHERN HISTORY

the ginned cotton or its market value, and Dink agrees to pay Barnet fifty five dollars in currency and a pair of shoes at the end of the year Dink also agrees to furnish, Barnet, with one peck of meal 2 ½ lbs of meat a week during the year. . . .

And I further agree to give Dink (one fifth) of the wheat crop harvested by them.

Said employer agrees to furnish animals, and to feed them, also waggons carts, plantation implements such as cannot be made by the laborers on . . . the plantation. All violations of the terms of this contract, or of the rules and regulations of the employer, may be punished by dismissal from the plantation with forfeiture of his or her share of the crop or wages, as the case may be.

The employer or his agent shall keep a book, in which shall be entered all advances made by him, and fines and forfeitures for lost time, or any cause, which book shall be received as evidence in same manner as merchants books are now received in Courts of Justice, and shall have a right to deduct from the share of each laborer all his or her fines and forfeitures also all advances made by him.

The laborer shall not sell any agricultural products to any person whatever without the consent of the employer until after the divission of the crops.

The laborer shall commence work at sunrise and be allowed from one to two hours each day for their meals, according to season of the year.

Witness our hands &c this

14 April 1867

Samuel Price 5

his Dink × mark makes

his Barnet × mark makes

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his Wade × mark makes

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Minors

⁵ Either a notary or a witness, perhaps the overseer.

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in the state of the	The state of the s	The same

Au and Mu	est distinct
	reput daily tale absence, neglect, reputal to
with or distribute on	which to the employer or his agent.
	agree that in case my of their member
	ek badly, he shall with the same lack the
by Allowing, I be	hanged 30 cents for every day & both.
2 h- all hi , on hale	the state of the state of
un fines of freger	med shall inne to the benefit of the employer
and employed in for	Sporting to their Whative Shared.
The In case the	employer Should deem it necellary for the
	procure catra hands during the months of
May & June to Reep	the grads down, the labours agree to pay
	ende. They also agree to pay their chave if it
hould be needlang to	employ extra labor at the time of gathering
the - Croft.	
in good of	hedahin thing Committed when the Crop is
whening, the laborer	I agree to finish from their number, one or
me at the employer	may deem needlang, whose duty it Shall at night, & who shall be exempt from all other
t. off	1 : 11 is I all in a state of
we wo guard the croft	at hight, I who chill be exempt from all this
make It that time.	
	agrees to heat the labours with justice and
	quarters on his plantition, to allot to each
full hand four acre	I land to be planted in grain & begetable
the provide of	getting fre word from some finting of the
plantaline, To be indie	ested by the employer. The dethnotion of
toning of any fence	ne or timber without the content of the
pl Dalland	harged at their full valuation against the
on myer, anall we of	ranged ut men jull valuation against the
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11 - The employen as	reed to divide the crop with the laboured on
4 10.4	1 H 1 H 2 1 H
grunning leams, and	mily, me third of the con potatoes and housed, and me third of the net proceeds
pand, after they are	housed, and me third of the net proceeds
the armed Colle	
12 h 19	. + 0 - 1 + 0 0 1 1 0
The employer a	need to punch to each labour one fresh of
got ormeal per we	ek, gratis, from the day said laborers com
to the hist da	1 Ja. 1868 a 1 the Ch. 1 h.
1 10 110	of the the and the area
week at market to	prees to firms, to each labour one frech of the graphs from the day said labouers on. of Jan: 1868. and three Lts: of bacon when fight included - laid advance of bacon
the delite to	Ill'il del 1 1-11
rearried from la	who labour's share of the crop at the
	073

end of the year.	200
14 The employer agreed to furnish work anima. them . also majours, carts, oplantation hold, such	lo, o to feed
be made by the labour themselved,	
prolly, provided they are not allowed to infine the Confine are best on such part of the plantation as he shall	ho, and
The owner of each animal which is found out of the indicated by the employer, shall be fined two dollars	he brinds
cach offinie. 16 The employer or his agent shall keep a brok in that the entered all advances made by him, and fini	w which
received at widence in the same, manner at Muchan	to books
deduct from the Chare of each labour all his fines and also advances made. All fines and forfeitures here	Infeitures,
will be subject to the diersin of the authorities having town of the lame.	pushie
17th Ho lather shall sell any a picultural product to any whatever without the witten consent of the employer, smith	after the
and be allowed, from me and a half to two and	de, half
and be allowed, from me and a half to two and homes each day for their meals according to the	
the onles and regulations of the employer as here to by the labours Chall be punished by Medmit	in agreed
the plantation, and prefiture this share the orthe, but the employer shall pay parties or dilini	sted at
made, as excepted in paragraph 3 of this Contract.	. advanced

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